BULLETIN OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1953

T.R.S.D.A.

Vol. XIV. No. 4

75

BULLETIN
OF THE
DECCAN COLLEGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

March 1953

POONA

CONTENTS

A Qualitative Definition of the Perfect Consonant and the Perfect Vowel—By P. C. GANESHSUNDARAM 243

Studies in Sanskrit Lexicography—By M. M. PATKAR 249

Reviews 298

(Issued on 16th January 1956)

Printed by Shri V. G. MOGHE at the Bombay University Press, Fort, Bombay 1
and
Published by Dr. S. M. KATRE for the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Yeravda, Poona 6.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ... GOVT. OF MADRAS, ... 1073 26 AUG 1969

A QUALITATIVE DEFINITION OF THE PERFECT CONSONANT AND THE PERFECT VOWEL*

(with two oscillograms)

By

P. C. Ganeshsundaram

A purely acoustical definition of the *perfect vowel* and the *perfect consonant* is attempted here taking the breaking up of clusters in certain languages like Urdu and Tamil with the consequent lengthening of one of the consonants in the cluster as the starting-point.

For example,[1] the Sanskrit word *cakra* is transformed into *cakkar* in Urdu and *cakkaram* in Tamil.

The *k* in *kr* is lengthened and a vowel is introduced between *kk* and *r*.[2]

This phenomenon seems to point towards the following observations, which are taken as hypotheses for the acoustical definition of the perfect vowel and the perfect consonant.

(1) No two consonants occur together without at least an 'abstract vowel' between them.[3]

(2) The 'abstract vowel' tends to become zero, this tendency being compensated for by the appearance of a (*concrete*) vowel between the constituents of the cluster.

* This paper has been written under the inspiration of Prof. C. R. Sankaran. It was read at the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of India, Poona, 26-29th December 1954 at the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.

1. Cf. Masud Hussain, A Phonetic and Phonological Study of the Word in Urdu, p. 13. See also P. C. Ganeshsundaram, A Generalised Treatment of the Typology of Languages as Communicable Media, BDCRI, vol. 12, pp. 415-436, esp. p. 424, footnote 18. I am indebted to Shri Atmaram Jajodia for drawing my attention to a series of words in the Prakrits that show this tendency : Skt. Karma. Pkt : Kamma. Modi Indo-Aryan : Kām(a).

2. P.C. Ganeshsundaram, *ibid.*, footnote 20, p. 426.

3. This seems to be the guiding principle in the development of the Semitic system of phonology (the vowels being supplied by a 'contesserative induction'. Cf. Sir Almroth Wright, Alethetropic Logic, W. Heinemann. Medical Books, Ltd., 1953, p. 24. The terms 'abstract' and 'concrete' apparently reverse their oridinary connotation here, like allonyms having different connotational attributes (Sir Almroth Wright, Alethetropic Logic, pp. 172 ff.) and like the very terms 'inconscient' and 'ignorant' apparently abstract philosophical forms, but in a transformed experience 'are realities, concrete powers whose resistance is present everywhere and at all times in its tremendous and boundless mass!' (Sri Aurobindo, Letters on 'Savitri', p. 9). In Sir Almroth Wright's terminology this may be denoted as 'concrete-abstract' (*Ibid.*, pp. 108 ff.). See also P. C. Ganeshsundaram, *op. cit.*, footnote 21, p. 429.

The first of these is physiologically understandable, since there is an articulatory movement between any two constituents of a cluster without at the same time there being any acoustical manifestation. Thus, acoustically, between the constituents of a cluster, *nothing* takes place corresponding to the physiological movement.

A physiological movement occurring thus between two consonants corresponds to a vowel. This vowel has no acoustical manifestation. Thus it is called here an ' abstract vowel '.

Acoustically speaking, for the production of an ' abstract vowel ', there is an unnecessary effort made. An economy of effort tends to reduce all those movements which do not result in an acoustical manifestation. The second observation above is a consequence of this.

When a cluster is transformed into a geminate followed (or in some cases preceded) by a definite vowel, we come to the following situation :

(1) In the given example *-kr-* is transformed into *-kkar-*. Acoustically as well as articulatorily, there is between the two *k*'s of *-kk-* an ' abstract vowel ' which is *zero*. That is, between them there is neither a physiological movement, nor any acoustical manifestation. Thus in this part of the cluster transformation there is one-one correspondence between the articulatory and acoustical processes.

(2) Now, in the original cluster, there *was* a physiological movement. This movement, which is still present between the geminate and the other constituent of the original cluster, is made to correspond to a definite acoustical process by the appearance of a ' concrete vowel '. Thus again there is one-one correspondence between the acoustical and the articulatory processes.

We may also here enunciate an articulatory principle as follows :—

For any utterance of a group of speech-sounds, acoustically with maximum efficiency, there must be one-one correspondence between the articulatory and the acoustical processes.

The postulation of the abstract *zero* vowel and the one-one correspondence principle of articulation are strikingly in conformity with Sankaran's alpha-phonoid theory in which the chief concern is with the environment in a CV or VC configuration.[4]

As a consequence, any change from one C to another C is *through* a V and also any change from one V to another V is *through* a C.

4. Cf. C. R. Sankaran and P. C. Ganeshsundaram, Time and Speech Structure, BDCRI, vol. 12, pp. 394-414.

1078 26 AUG GOVT. OF MADRAS

If the two C's are of the same kind, *e.g.*, *-kk-*, we have a *zero* V between the two *k*'s, *i.e.*, there is *no* acoustical or articulatory *movement* between them.

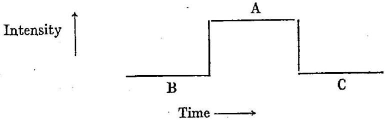
If the two V's are of the same kind, *e.g.*, $a + a = \bar{a}$, there is lengthening, *i.e.*, between the two *a*-portions of *ā*, there is a *zero* consonant, that is, there is *no interruption* of the speech-activity between the two *a*'s.

This interpretation of speech sounds facilitates the definition of consonants and vowels, at least qualitatively, in purely *acoustic terms*, irrespective of the physiological processes.

A *perfect consonant* is that which totally cuts-off any speech process (*e.g.*: silence).

A *perfect vowel* is that which is a uniform speech- (or acoustical-) process that continues without any kind of interruption, however slight. (*e.g.*: a sine wave of constant amplititude).

As a result of these definitions, a square-wave pulse will then correspond to a *set of perfect vowels* occurring between two (sets of) *perfect consonants*.[5]



In other words, there is the occurrence of a *perfect consonant* A between two other perfect consonants B and C. The portion A of the square pulse is reckoned as a perfect consonant because, if it were to extend from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, it would correspond to a signal of zero frequency, *i.e.*, silence.

In accordance with our hypothesis, the consonants B and A, and A and C cannot occur together, unless there is at least an 'abstract vowel' between them. We have here an 'abstract vowel' which is characterised by an intense acoustical activity between B and A and between A and C, with no physiological correspondence. Such an abstract vowel consists of an infinite number of perfect vowels extending all over the region of the perfect consonant A, thus occurring *simultaneously* with it.

The perfect consonant A is a dynamically silent region, which is a consequence of the simultaneous occurrence of an infinite number of perfect vowels. Here we

5. Cf. Hallowel Davis, Information Theory, 3. Applications of Information Theory to Research in Hearing, JSHD, vol. 17, pp. 189-197, esp. pp. 192-98. See also C. R. Sankaran and P. C. Ganeshsundaram, *op. cit.*, p. 406.

find a baffling chall :nge to the idea of *linearly alternating* vowels and consonants in any configuration.

The perfect consonant A is thus neither *before* nor *after* any of the perfect vowels in the set, it being a necessary consequence of the simultaneous occurrence of an infinite number of perfect vowels.

The vowels and consonants in speech are neither perfect vowels nor perfect consonants.

Every speech sound theoretically consists of a set of perfect vowels. Theoretically, vowels and consonants, in general, can be arranged in a linear sequence in accordance with the richness of their perfect vowel composition, so that the simplest vowel is a sine wave and the most complex combination of an infinite number of perfect vowels corresponds to a perfect consonant.

Such a linear sequence, however, does not exhaust all vowels and all consonants as we understand them. In fact it leaves out most consonants paticularly.[6] The vowels and consonants determined by this sequence may be termed *atomic vowels* and *atomic consonants*, because they have simple structure.

Most consonants, in addition to their having a pulse-like characteristic, are also partly composed of the process of building up or interrupting an atomic vowel; the quicker the process, the greater the consonantal character.[6a]

Such consonants may therefore be named *molecular consonants.*

Physiologically, the atomic consonants can be produced without the necessity of there being an accompanying atomic vowel. But the molecular consonants can be produced only in the presence of an atomic vowel.

6. This is but natural, since, in accordance with our definition of the perfect vowel and the perfect consonant, the consonantality is more a matter of the mode of building up or interrupting a vowel process. The linear sequence here consists of what we choose to call atomic vowels and atomic consonants, *i.e.*, those speech sounds which do not depend upon other speech sounds for their physiologico-acoustical manifestations.

See also John W. Black, the Effect of consonant on the vowel, JASA, vol. 10, pp. 203-205 and Arthur S. House and Grant Fairbanks, the Influence of consonant Environment upon the Secondary Acoustical Characteristics of Vowels, JASA, vol. 25, pp. 105-113.

It may, however, be noted that the usual view of looking at every speech sound as a steady sound and considering their relationships to one another does not answer the fundamental questions of speech-*structure.* Every speech sound is made up of a 'process' and the distinctions are brought about by 'changes' in the process and may be specified by the rates of changes in the parameters involved in the process. Every 'instant' is a 'change-point'. (See C. R. Sankaran and P.C. Ganeshsundaram *op. cit.* This is implied by the statements "the idea of scientific objective reality is obviously inadequate, when we talk either of an 'interval' *between* the consonant and the vowel in a CV configuration or of an *interval* 'between' any two 'acoustico-articulatory' *events*" (See C. R. Sankaran, A Note on the Epistemological Significance of the Alpha-Phoneme and the Alpha-Phonoid Theories, BDCRI, vol. 14, p. 89) and 'the symbolism of the infinitesimal segment of non-Archimedean geometry presupposes an underlying deep-hidden *reality* which is an ordering element, in that it connects series which in themselves are unconnected." (See C. R. Sankaran, A Philosophical Analysis of the Alpha-Phoneme Theory—in Relation to speech structure, BDCRI, vol. 14, p. 17).

6a. Cf. here R. O. Drew and E. W. Kellogg, Starting Characteristics, of Speech-sounds, JASA, vol. 12, pp. 95-103.

In normal speech molecular consonants are our chief concern. Their essential nature lies in the manner and degree of building up or interrupting a vowel process together with the atomic consonant characteristic that precedes or follows either process.

This manner of looking at the speech-process suggests that every monosyllabic utterance consists of a vowel which is preceded and followed *necessarily* by a consonant, which may be a perfect consonant (*i.e.*, silence).

As a result of the foregoing remarks, it may be thought that a glottal release, a tongue release from the palate or a lip release would result in the same manner and degree of building up of the vowel process under certain circumstances. This, of course, is not the case.[7] Our principle of one-one correspondence between the physiological process of articulation and the acoustical process, however, suggests that in addition to the manner and degree of building up a vowel process, there is some other determining factor, which may well be the actual composition of the vowel before and after the building up process. That is, a consonant will be fully determined if an answer were sought for the following questions :

(1) What is the perfect vowel composition of the atomic part of the consonant? (That is, what are the individual frequencies that correspond to the release or stop part of a consonant?)

(2) What is the perfect vowel composition of the vowel just after the release and just before the actual building up process? (That is, what are the individual frequencies present in the vocal chord tone plus resonances of the vocal cavities when they enter the opening just formed by the release?)

(3) What is the perfect vowel composition of the vocal stream that has just passed through the opening formed by the release and is now being enriched by strengthening the original perfect vowel content and by the formation and strengthening of a newer set of perfect vowels?

(4) What is the rate of building up of each individual frequency, in all the sets of the perfect vowels, with respect to time, starting from a common 'punctiform' origin in time—'a punctiform beginning in time'—(which may be taken as the point where the atomic part of the consonant just ends or the point where a change in form just begins to make itself evident in an oscillograph record)?[8]

7. Cf. P. C. Ganeshsundaram, Some Mathematical Approaches to the Problem of Speech-Structure, BDCRI Vol. 17, pp. 27-41. See also, K. N. Stevens, S. Kasowski and C. Gunnar M. Fant, An Electrical Analog of the Vocal Tract, JASA, Vol. 25, pp. 734-42.

8. The determinations of variations of frequency, intensity, etc., per second and of rate of change of variation of these quantities are governed by the uncertainty principle in Acoustics p. 406. See also C. R. Sankaran, A Note on the Epistemological significance of the Alphaphoneme and the alpha-phonoid theories BDCRI Vol. 14, 1953, pp. 119-122 cf also, "But ...both the alpha-phoneme and the alpha-phonoid are abstractions very close to the concrete and still impregnated with reality," C. R. Sankaran, Metamathematics, Metalinguistics and Metalogic, with special reference to the alpha-phoneme and the alpha-phonoid theories, Presidential address to the Indian linguistics section of the 17th All-India Oriental Conference, 1953).

The so-called semi-vowels and the trills like *r*, etc., have an extensive atomic portion whose duration is often greater than the building up and/or falling off time. The sibilants, too, have an appreciable atomic stretch. What makes them consonantal in any utterance?

It is just the relative richness in perfect vowel composition of adjoining atomic stretches that determines as to which atomic stretch is more consonantal and which is less, *i.e.*, as to which has greater perfect vowel composition and which has less. The stretch which has less is vowel with respect to the other which has more.[9]

Here we find an answer to the question of syllable-forming consonants, like the syllable-forming ž of Chinese, the *ṛ* of Sanskrit (as in *Kṛṣṇa*). In colloquial Tamil we find *Kṣṇaṉ*, where *ṣ* takes the place of *ṛ* as a vowel (or syllabic, as some choose to call it, since a consonant, to them, is rigidly a consonant, and if it is found in a place that, according to them, rigidly belongs to a vowel, they cannot bring themselves to call that too a vowel!).

The vowel *ṛ* of Sanskrit and the trilled *r* of most languages have much in common. Whether one should call them vowels or consonants depends entirely on their occurrence with respect to other sounds in an utterance.[10]

A more detailed study of the consonants on the basis of the ideas developed here is expected to be completed soon.[11]

9. Cf. W. Meyer-Eppler, Übersicht über die Verfahren zur Charakterisierung aleatorischer Schallvorgänge und deren Anwendbarkeit auf die Geräuschlaute, *Z. f. Phon.*, 6 Jhrgg., Heft 5/6, pp. 269-284, for the mathematical expression of voicing or *Stimmhaftigkeit*. The term ' voicing however denotes the vocal chord tone, whereas consistent with our present approach we may call it ' vocality '. Of course ' vocality ' and ' voicing ' will be identical in the case of voiced sibilants (stimmhafte Geräuschlaute).

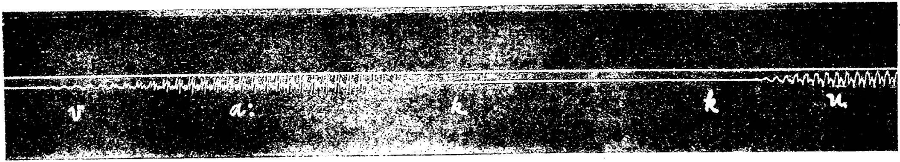
10. It may also be added here for the benefit of some readers, particularly in this country, that, acoustically, there is absolutely nothing sacred in the so-called ' Sanskrit sounds '.

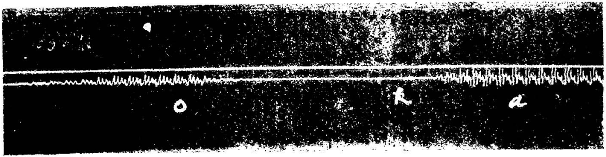
11. The measurement, particularly of duration, is normally based on the assumption of absolute distinction of vowels and consonants. However in accordance with the ideas developed here and as a result of the new perpective opened by the alpha-phonoid theory of Sankaran, the measurement of the V's and C's in a (molecular) CV-configuration would involve the inclusion of a certain portion of the curve both in the C part as well as in the V part.

In a record of the Marathi word *puṣkal*, and the words **pukal* and **puṣal*, we meet with a long silent stretch between *ṣ* and *k*, in the former, whereas in the other two cases the stretch is not very prominent. Is it a part of *ṣ* or of *k*, or does it belong to what we have called the ' abstract zero vowel ' ?

If we compare the transformations shown below in Tamil and Japanese, we come to feel that the abstract vowel stretch tends to have zero ' vocality ' by assimilation of ṣ to k, etc., Cf.:

T. *veṣṭi*	> Colloq. T. *veṭṭi*
T. *muṣṭi*	> ,, *muṭṭi*
J. *matsu* + *taku*	> *mattaku*
J. *Itsu* + *ko*	> *Ikko*,





Oscillograms

STUDIES IN SANSKRIT LEXICOGRAPHY

1 Geographical Data in Sanskrit Lexicons.

By

M. M. Patkar

Introduction

The reconstruction of the geography of Ancient India has always been a perplexing problem to the students of Ancient Indian History and Culture and in spite of the efforts of scholars like Cunningham, Fleet, Nandoo Lal Dey, B. C. Law, V. S. Agrawal, Moti Chandra and a number of others the investigation of the Ancient Indian Geography still needs as much or even more attention of scholars as for the other aspects of Ancient Indian Civilization than hitherto. The Geographical material relating to ancient India is scattered over diverse Sanskrit texts and inscriptions which need to be thoroughly studied from the geographical point of view. The eighteen Purāṇas, for instance, supply immense material for such study. If the geographical material lying hidden in numerous ancient Indian literary works is collated systematically and with a scientific outlook it will provide enough data for the proper reconstruction of the ancient Indian world.

Like many other sources the lexicographical literature in Sanskrit also provides very valuable material for the study of this subject. The large number of lexicons compiled during the long range of nearly thirteen hundred years i.e. between 500 to 1800 A.D. contains plenty of place-names which require to be studied from the geographical point of view. The present paper is a study in that direction. The place-names occurring in the lexicons consulted are arranged under nine sub-divisions, *viz.* (*i*) Divisions of the Earth, (*ii*) Countries and Provinces, etc., (*iii*) Forests and groves, (*iv*) Holy places, (*v*) Islands-Dvīpas, (*vi*) Hills and mountains, (*vii*) Lakes and rivers, (*viii*) Oceans and seas, and (*ix*) Cities, towns, villages, etc. The names are recorded under their English equivalents, wherever possible; otherwise under the original Sanskrit names giving references to the different lexicons in which they occur. The object of the paper is primarily to record the place-names occurring in the lexicons, their identification being given incidentally, wherever possible, from other texts and works of several scholars in the field. Among the latter specific mention may be made of 1. *The Geography of Ancient India* by Cunningham, 2. The *Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India* by Nandoo Lal Dey, 3. *Indological Studies III* by B. C. Law, 4. *India as described in Early Texts of Buddhism and Jainism* by B. C. Law, 5. *India as Known to Pāṇini* by V. S. Agrawal, 6. *Cultural History from Vāyu Purāṇa* by D. R. Patil and 7. *Geographical and Economic Studies in the Mahābhārata*: Upāyana Parva by Moti Chandra. The two indexes at the end are included to facilitate reference.

Abbreviations.

A.—*Lexicons*

Abhc : *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* of Hemacandra, (12th cent.) A.D. published by the Devacandra Lalbhai Jain Pustakoddhara Saṁstha, Surat. 1946.

Abhr : Abhidhānaratnamālā of Halāyudha (c. 905 A.D.), ed. T. AUFRECHT, 1861.

AK : *Amarakośa* of Amarasiṁha, (c. 5th cent. A.D.) ed. Har Dutt Sharma, Oriental Book Agency, Poona.

AS : *Anekārthasaṁgraha* of Hemacandra (12th cent. A.D.).

Atlk : *Anekārthatilaka* of Mahīpa (c. 1400 A.D.), ed. M. M. PATKAR, Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, 1946.

Auṇ : *Auṇādikapadārṇava* of Perusūri (Between 1300 and 1600 A.D. ?), Ed. T. R. CHINTAMANI, University of Madras, 1939.

DN : *Deśīnāmālā* of Hemacandra (c. 12th cent. A.D.) and comm.

HR : *Hārāvali* of Puruṣottama (Between A.D. 1050 and 1200) Ed. K. V. KHANDEKAR, Litho Press Ed., Bombay, 1866.

KDK : *Kalpadrukośa* of Keśava, (A.D. 1660) Ed. Pt. Ramavatar SHARMAI G.O. Series, Baroda.

KJ : *Kavijīvana* or *Dharmarājīya* of Dharmarāja, MS. from Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

KS : *Kośāvataṁsa* of Rāghava Khāṇḍekar (c. 1800 A.D.). Ed. S. A. KHANDEKAR, Poona, 1945.

LŚDurg : *Liṅgānuśāsana* of Durgasiṁha with comm. (900-1100 A.D.) Ed. D. G. KOPARKAR, Deccan College, Poona, 1952.

Med : *Medinīkośa* of Medinikara (c. 1250 A.D.). Calcutta Ed.

MKh : *Maṅkhakośa* of Maṅkha (c. 1140 A.D.). Ed. T. ZACHARIAE, Bombay, 1897.

Nāmas : *Nāmasaṁgrahamālā* of Appaya Dīkṣita (17th cent. A.D.) MS. from Adyar Library, Madras.

NS : *Nānārthasaṁgraha* of Ajayapāla, (Before A.D. 1140). Ed. T. R. CHINTAMANI, Madras University, Madras.

PM : *Paryāyamuktāvali* of Haricaraṇasena (c. 750 A.D.). Ed. Tarapada CHAUDHARI, Patna, 1947.

PR : *Paryāyaratnamālā* of Mādhavakara (c. 700 A.D.); Ed. Tarapada CHAUDHARI, Patna, 1946.

ŚK : *Śāśvatakośa* of Śāsvata (c. 6th cent. A.D.).

Ślch or Śnml : *Śiloñchanāmamālā* see *Abhc.*

ŚN : *Śāradīyākhyanāmamālā* of Harṣakirti (A.D. 1600). Ed. M. M. PATKAR, Deccan College, Poona, 1951.

Śs : *Śabdaratnasamanvaya* of Sāhaji, (c. 1700 A.D.) Ed. V. L. SHASTRI, G. O. Series, Baroda, 1932.

TŚ : *Trikāṇḍaśeṣa* of Puruṣottama, with comm. (Between A.D. 1050 and 1200). Khemaraj Shrikrishnadas, Bombay, 1916.

UNv : *Uṇādinighaṇṭu* of Veṅkateśa, MS. from S. M. Library, Tanjore.

Vaij : *Vaijayantīkośa* of Yādavaprakāśa (Before A.D. 1100); Ed. OPPERT, 1893.

VLK : *Viśvalocanakośa* of Śrīdharasena (Between A.D. 1350 and 1550 Bombay, 1912.

B.—*Other Works*

ANM : *Age of the Nandas and Mauryas* by K. A. Nilakanth SASTRI.

Apte : *Sanskrit-English Dictionary.*

BISM : *Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal* Quarterly Poona.

Dvk : *Dvyāśrayakāvya* of Hemacandra.

EHI *Early History of India* by Vincent SMITH.

GD : *Geographical Dictonary of Ancient and Mediæval India* by Nandoo Lal DEY.

GESM : *Geographical and Economic Studies in the Mahābhārata* : Upāyanaparva, by MOTI CHANDRA, Lucknow, 1945.

IBJ : *India as described in Buddhist and Jain Jātakas,* by B. C. LAW, London, 1941.

IS : *Indological Studies* III by B. C. LAW, Allahabad, 1954.

MS : *Manusmṛti.*

MW : *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* by Monier WILLIAMS, Oxford, 1951.

PC : *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* of Merutuṅga, Ed. Muni Jinavijayaji, Santiniketan, 1933.

Ragh : *Raghuvaṃśa* of Kālidāsa.

Śāk : *Śākuntala* of Kālidāsa.

Śi : *Śiśupālavadha.*

Sorensen : *Index to the Names in the Mahābhārata* by SORENSEN.

1. Divisions of the Earth

Ilāvṛta n. *TŚ* 30.3 ; *ŚN* 912 harivaṁśam ilāvṛtam ; *NRŚ* 1^b 10 varṣa *Vaij* 35.7, 13 Saumeravam.[1]

Uttarakuru[2] m. *TŚ* 30.3 ; *NRŚ* 1^b. 11 varṣa.

Kiṁpuruṣa n. *ŚN* 912 ; *TŚ* 30.3 ; *Nāma s* 1^b.10 ; *Vaij* 35.6, 12 haimakūṭam kiṁpurṣam.[3]

Kurukhaṇḍa n. *ŚN* 914.

Ketumāla n. *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 30.4.

Narabhū[4] f. *TŚ* 30.3.

Pātāla, the nether region :

Adhobhuvana n. *AK* 1.8.1

Nāgaloka m. *AK* 1.8.1 pātāla ; *Śs* 307.9 pātāla.

Pātāla n. *AK* 1.8.1 ; *Śs* 307.9 nāgaloka

Rasātala n. *AK* 1.8.1 pātāla

Sutala n ; *AS* 105.729 pātālabhuvanāntara ; Med. 169.146 nāgalokaprabheda.

Bhadra n. *SN* 914.

Bhadrāśva

Aparagandhika n. *Vaij* 35.15.

Bhadrāśva[5] n. *TŚ* 30.3 ; *Nāma s* 1^b. 10 varṣa ; *Vaij* 35.7, 14,

Ramyaka

Naila[6] m. *Vaij* 35.8, 16

Ramyaka n. *Nāma s* 1^b.11 ; *Vaij* 35.8 naila, 16 ; *ŚN* 914.

Hiraṇmaya

Svaita n. *Vaij* 85.9, 17 hiraṇmaya

Hiraṇmaya m. *Ibid.*

1. OPPERT, explains Ilāvṛta as a country near the mountain Sumeru.
2. B. C. LAW, *IBJ* 9 : The continent on the north (of Meru) side is called Uttarakuru.
3. OPPERT : Epithet of Haimakūṭa.
4. *Apte* 587 : ' The Bhāratavarṣa, i.e. India.
5. The continent on the east side of Meru, *IBJ* 9.
6. OPPERT : Epithet of Ramyaka.

2. Countries, provinces etc.

Afghanistan or its northern part

Kamboja[7] m. *VLK* 69.18 deśabheda ; *TŚ* 119.82 Kambojaḥ[8] deśasaṁkhayoḥ *Med* 32.20 deśaviśeṣa.

Kāmboja m. *Śs* 78.6 deśaviśeṣa.

Allahabad and the district of Banda :

Paṭaccara[9] m. *Vaij* 38.81.

Ānarci :

Ānarcis m. *Śs* 72.11 deśabheda

Andhra :[10]

Āndhra m. *Śs* 251.7 ; *Vaij* 37.63.

Āryāvarta :

Ācāravedī[11] f. *Abhc* 129.948 ; *KDK* 5.10.
Āryāvarta[12] m. *Abhc* 129.948 ; *AK* 2.1.7 ; *Vaij* 36.23.
Puṇyabhū f. *Abhc* 129.948 āryāvarta.
Puṇyabhūmi f. *AK* 2.1.7 āryāvarta.
Brahmavedi f. *Vaij.* 36.23, 45 āryāvarta.

Assam :

Kāmarū f. *KDK* 7.25
Kāmarūpa[13] m. *Abhc* 130.956 prāgjyotiṣa ; *KDK* 7.25 ; *TŚ* 31.8 prāgjyotiṣam kāmarūpe ; *Vaij* 37.58.
Prāgjālika m. *Vaij* 37.58 (pl.) prāgjyotiśāḥ kāmarūpās tathā prāgjālikā api.
Prāgjyotiṣa[14] n. *TŚ* 31.8 Kāmarūpa ; *Abhc* 130.956 ; *Vaij* 37.58 Kāmarūpa.

7. *Śabdakalpadruma* 2.29 :
" Deśabhedaḥ / (yathā Tantraśāstram) /
" Pañcanadam samārabhya mlecchād dakṣiṇapūrvataḥ
Kambojadeśa deveśi, vājirāśiparāyaṇaḥ "//

8. Comm. " Pañcanadam samārabhya mlecchād dakṣiṇapūrvataḥ *kambojadeśaḥ* iti " See also *IBJ* 85 and *GESM* 9. For various notices to Kamboja in literature see *GESM* 32 ff.

9. *GD* (150) reads Patacchara and thinks it to be a portion of the district of Allahabad and the district of Banda. References to Paṭaccara are found in the *Mahābhārata.*

10. *GD* 7 : " 1. The country bewteen the Godāvarī and the Krishṇā including the district of Krishṇā. 2. Teliṅgaṇa, south of Hyderabad."

11. Cf. *Apte* 205.2.

12. *GD* 12 ; *MS* 2.22. Āryāvarta is supposed to be the country between the Vindhya and the Himalaya mountains.

13. *GD* 87 ; see also B. Kakati, *NIA* 1.261.

14. See B. Kakati, *NIA* 7.184-5.

Balkh :

Ṭakka m. *TŚ* 31.9

Tarka m. *Vaij* 37.53 (pl.) Ṭarkavāhīka-kāśmirā[0]

Tuṣāra[15] m. *AS* 95.596 deśa.

Bāhlika[16] m. *TŚ* 31.9 (pl.).

Bāhlīka m. *Med.* 13.55 deśaprabheda.

Vahlika m. *KDK* 6.20.

Vahlīka m. *KDK* 6.20 ; *VLK* 27.156 deśabheda.

Vāhika m. *Śs* 27.13 deśabheda ; *Abhc* 130.959 Ṭakka.

Vāhika m. *Vaij.* 37.53 (pl.).

Vāhlika m. *AS* 56.95 ; *VLK* 27.156 deśabheda ; *Abhc* 130.959 ; *Atlk* 3.241 ; *Mkh* 3.37 (mfn.) vāhlikadeśodbhava.

Vāhlīka[17] m. *Śs* 27.17.

Barbarians, the country of the :

Anāryadeśa m. *KDK* 5.9 pratyanto' nāryadeśaḥ syāt.

Pratyanta m. *Abhc* 129.952 mlecchamaṇḍala ; *AK* 2.1.7 ; *KDK* 5.9 anārya-deśa, *Mkh* 25.344 mlecchadeśānta.

Barbara m. *Śs* 276.9 deśa.

Barbarī f. *AS* 96.616 nīvṛdantara.

Mlecchadeśa m. *AK* 2.1.7.

Mlecchamaṇḍala m. *Abhc* 129.952 pratyanto mlecchamaṇḍalaḥ.

Varvara (= barbara). m. *Med.* 149.209 nīvṛdantara ; *Śs* 279.11 nīvṛdantara ; *Auṇ* 121.406 nīvṛdantara.

Yavana m. *KDK* 6.21 ; *Med* 96.9 yavanaḥ deśabhede nā ; *UNv* 35.4 mleccha-deśaviśeṣa ; *Vaij* 37.47.

Śabara m. *Śs* 281.1 mleccahdeśa ; *Vaij* 37.68.[18]

Bengal :

Aṅga[19] m. *Abhc* 130.957 ; *AS* 4.30 nīvṛdviśeṣa. *VLK* 47.3 deśa ; *NS* 5.42 ; *Auṇ* 52.548 ; *Vaij* 37.61 ; *NŚŚ* 4.

15. *GD* 207 ; also *GESM* 22 ff.

16. *GD* 19 : 1. The country between the Bias and the Sutlej, north of Kekaya. 2. Balkh—The Bactriana of the Greeks situated in Turkestan.

17. For Vāhlīka see *GESM* 90-1.

18. OPPERT mentions Śabara as the name of a country belonging to the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

19. *GD* 7 : " The country about Bhagalpur including Monghyr '. *MW* 7 : ' N. of Bengal proper or its inhabitants ". For a detailed account of Aṅga see B. C. LAW, *IBJ* 50. Aṅga as described in the *Mahābhārata* may be supposed to have comprised the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. Its capital Campā on the right bank of the Ganges, formerly known by the name mahiṣī, stood at a distance of sixty yojanas from Mithilā (*ibid*).

Gauḍa[20] m. *TŚ* 31.7. gauḍanīvṛt.
Campopalakṣaṇa n. *Vaij* 37.61 (pl.) aṅgāścampopalakṣaṇāḥ.
Tīra (?) m. *AS* 36.441 vaṅga.
Puṇḍra[21] m. *TŚ* 31.7 (pl.) gauḍanīvṛt ; *Med* 137.60 nīvṛdantara ; *Śs* 257.7. deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.60 puṇḍrās tu varendrī puṇḍra-lakṣaṇā.
Puṇḍralakṣaṇā f. *Vaij* 37.60.[22]
Rāḍha[23] m. *Śs* 102.3 deśabheda ; *AS* 12.132 (pl.) Suhma ; *Med* 46.3 śuhma ;
Rāḍhā f. *Vaij* 36.42, 60 ; *TŚ* 131.118 rāḍhā syād dipti-deśayoḥ.
Vaṅga[24] m. *VLK* 50.25 deśāntara ; *Mkh* 9.117 deśa ; *Med* 24.33 nīvṛdantara ; *Śs* 62.2 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.62 ; *AS* 5.48 janapadāntara ; *Abhc* 130.957 harikelīyā.
Varendrī[25] f. *Vaij* 37.42, 60 puṇḍra ; *TŚ* 31.7 gauḍanīvṛt.
Samataṭa[26] m. *Vaij* 37.61 (pl.).
Suhma m. *AS* 12.132 ; *Vaij* 37.60 (pl.).

Berar :

Krathakaiśika n *Śs* 47.15 Kthayanti vidarbheṣu vidvāṁsaḥ krathakaiśikam.
Vidarbha m. *DN*ch 1.4 ; *Mkh* 41.565 jana.

Brahmāvarta :[27]

Tapovaṭa n. *TŚ* 31.6 Brahmāvarta.
Brahmāvarta m. *Abhc* 129.949[28] ; *KDK* 5.11 ; *TŚ*. 31.6.

Brahmavedi :

Brahmavedi[29] f. *Abhc* 129.950 ' brahmavediḥ kurukṣetre pañcarāmahṛdāntaram ; *KDK* 5.11.

20. Cf. *Skandapurāṇa*—
" Vaṅgadeśe samārabhya bhuvaneśāntagaḥ śive /
Gauḍadeśaḥ samākhyātaḥ sarvavidyāviśāradaḥ //
as quoted in *Apte* 414.
21. *MW* 632.1 : " (pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Bengal and Bihar).
22. Oppert : ' Epithet of the puṇḍra country '.
23. For a detailed account of Rāḍhā see *GD* 164. Rāḍhā also appears to be the name of a town ; cf. *TŚcś* 131.118 where the following line from the *Prabodhacandrodaya* (2.7) is quoted : " Gauḍam rāṣṭramanuttamam nirupamā tatrā'pi Rāḍhāpurī."
24. *MW* (912.1) regards Vaṅga to be Bengal proper ; Moti Chandra, however, observes that the country of the Vaṅgas in ancient times did not include the whole of Bengal and on the evidence of ancient records and epigraphic evidence he comes to the conclusion that Vaṅga in ancient times stood for what is known in modern times as Eastern Bengal, comprising the modern Dacca and Chittagong divisions (*GESM* 109).
25. *MW* 923.1: 'Ancient Gauḍa or Gaura, the capital and district so named (according to some.)'
26. *GD* 175 ; also lower Bengal, *ibid*, acc. to Smith Samataṭa covered the delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputrā (*EHI* 249) : see also *Bṛhatsaṁhitā* (adhy. 14, verse 6). Oppert records it as an epithet of the Bhaurika country.
27. *GD* 40. The country between the Sarasvatī and the Dṛṣadvatī, *MS* 2.17, 19.
28. Acc. to Hemacandra and *KDK* Brahmāvarta was a country between the rivers Sarasvatī and Dṛṣadvatī.
29. *MW* 740.1 : ' N. of the country between the five lakes of Rāma in Kurukṣetra.'

Bundelkhand :

Kāruṣa[30] m. *Abhc* 130.959 ; bṛhadgṛha ; *Śs* 332. 4 nivṛdantara.

Cedi m. *KDK* 6.23 ; *Abhc* 130.956 ; *TŚ* 31.10 Caidya ; *Vaij* 38.72 (pl.) caidyās te cedayaś ca te.

Ḍahāla m. *KDK* 6.23 Ḍāhala.

Ḍāhala[32] m. *KDK* 6.23 cedi ; *TŚ* 31.10 caidya ; *Abhc* 130.956 (pl.) traipurāḥ.

Ḍāhāla m. *KDK* 6.23 Ḍāhala.

Traipura m. *Abhc* 130.956 (pl.) Ḍāhalāḥ ; *Vaij* 38.72 traipurāstuhahālās syuḥ.

Bṛhadgṛha m. *Abhc* 130.959 (pl.) Kārūṣāḥ ; *TŚ* 31.10 (pl.) Kārūṣāḥ ; *Vaij* 38.71 (pl.) Kārūṣāstu Bṛhadgṛhāḥ.

Hahāla m. *Vaij* 38.72 (pl.) traipurās tu hahālāḥ syuḥ.

China :

Kharaṁbhara m. *Vaij* 37.23 Cīna.

Cīna[33] m. *AS* 23.267 deśa ; *Med.* 87.5 deśabheda ; *Śs* 15.11 deśāntara ; *Vaij* 37.26, 46 tatra cīnāḥ kharaṁbharāḥ.

Cīnaka m. *Śs* 15.11 deśabheda.

Citraka :

Citraka[34] n. *Mkh* 50. Citrakaṁ deśabhedaś ca

Coromandal Coast :

Coda[35] m. *AS* 11.120 deśa ; *KDK* 6.21 ; deśa ; *Med.* 43.13 deśabheda ; *Śs* 97.8 ; deśaviśeṣa ; *VLK* 91.11 deśaviśeṣa ; *Nśś* 8 (pl.) deśāḥ.

Cola m. *KDK* 6.21 ; *AS* 40.498 deśa ; *Śs* 297.3 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.66.

Cutch :

Kaccha[36] m. *AS* 7.63 (pl.) kacchās tu deśe.

30. Cf. *GD* 95. 31. *GD* 48.

32. V. V. Mirashi (*BISM* 31.4. p. 17) identifies Ḍāhala with Jabalpur (or does it mean a village near Jabalpur) ? Cf.
"कारण त्याच्या इ. स. ५१७ च्या ताम्रपटांत डाहल किंवा जबलपूरजवळचा गांव ब्राह्मणांना दान दिल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. "

33. *MW* 736.2—" m. pl. N. of a people (dwelling in a country lying behind the Vindhya mountains near Malwa and perhaps comprising Bundelkhand."

33a. *GD* 49 ; *DvK* 8.58 Cokaviṣi kimu cīnapaṭe (comm. cīna barbaratejadeśādhipāḥ).

34. *Apte* 436.1 : ' N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka. *MW* 397.2 (pl.) N. of a people [*Mbh.*] ii. 1804.

35. *GD* 51 ; *Apte* identifies it with modern Tanjore.

36. *GD* 82 ; *ŚK* II. 6 : "
" (deśaviśeṣaḥ / yathoktaṁ ca /
" gaṇeśvarāt pūrvabhāge samudrāduttare śive /
Kacchadeśaḥ samākhyātas tantre Śrīśaktisaṁgame / "

Dardistan :

Darada[37] m. *KDK* 6.22 daradā darat striyām.

Daśapura :

Daśapura n. *AS* 132.263 nīvṛdantara ; *Med.* 153.266 deśa.

Daśārha :

Kukura m. *TŚ* 31.10.
Yadu[38] m. *TŚ* 31.10.

Deccan :

Dakṣiṇāpatha m. *Vaij* 37.64, vindhyāt tu dakṣiṇā deśā dakṣiṇāpātha saṁjñitāḥ : *KJ* 93.

Drāviḍa :

Draviḍa m. *ŚR* 51.16 ; *AS* 63.185 nīvṛdantara ; *VLK* 95.32 nīvṛdantara ; *Med* 44.30 deśabhid.
Drāmiḍa m. *ŚR* 51.16.
Drāviḍaka m. *Śs* 37.17 deśa ; 99.17 janapada.

Droṇī :

Droṇī (?) f. *VLK* 102.18 deśabheda ; *Med* 48.18 nīvṛdantara.

Eastern part of India :

Pūrvadeśa m. *TŚ* 31.12.
Prācya m. *Vaij* 36, 22, 43 pràg dakṣina Śarāvatyāḥ prācyaḥ ; *Abhc* 129.952 ; *AK* 2.1.6.
Vartani f. *TŚ* 31.2 pūrvadaśa.

Ganges and Yamunā, the tract between the : :

Antarvedī[39] f. *Abhc* 129.149 gaṅgāyamunayor madhyam ; *KDK* 5.10 ; *TŚ* 31.7 antarvediḥ kuśasthalī.
Kuśasthalī f. *TŚ* 81.7.
Śamasthalī f. *KDK* 5.10 ; *Abhc* 129.949.

37. *GD* 58 : Darada—Dardistan, north of Kashmir on the upper bank of the Indus.
38. Yadu was the name of a country on the West of the Jumna river (about Mathurā-Vṛndāvana over which Yadu ruled ; according to some it includes the Deccan or Southern peninsula of India. (*MW.* 845.1).
39. *GD* 8 : 'Antarveda'—the doab between the Ganges and the Yamunā.

Gujarat :

Ānartta[40] m. *Mkh.* 23.315 nīvṛdviśeṣa ; *Med.* 64.91 deśabheda; *NS* 9.6 janapadāntara ; *Śs* 137.16 deśabheda.

Gujarat, region near :

Ābhīra[41] m. *DNch* 1.4 deśaviśeṣā mahārāṣṭravidarbha-ābhīrādayaḥ...

Gujarat, southern :

Lāṭa[42] m. *AS* 10.98 deśa ; *VLK* 78.27 deśa ; *TŚ* 126.102 deśa ; *Med* 37.26 deśāntara.

Hemakuḍya :

Hemakuḍya[43] n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Huliṅga :

Huliṅga[44] m. *Vaij* 38.78.

Hūṇadeśa :

Hūṇa m. *Śs* 108.8 deśāntara.
Hūna m. *Śs* 189.17 deśa.

Ikṣvāku :

Ikṣvāku m. *Auṇ* 19.200 Ikṣvākudeśavāciti kecidenaṁ pracakṣate.

India :

Nābhīda n. *Vaij* 35.5, 10 bhāratavarṣa.

Bhārata n. *AS* 72.302 dvīpa ; *Atlk* 3.201 ; *ŚN* 912 ; *TŚ* 30.2, 3 ; 151.176 jambūdvīpa ; *AK* 2.11.4 ? ; *Med* 67.39 varṣabheda ; *Vaij* 35.5, 10 ; *Śs* 149.10 ; *Nāmas* 1^b.10 ; *KJ* 93.

Varṣa n. *Med* 181.24 bhārata ; *Śs* 331.3 ; *Vaij* 35.5 bhārata.

Haimavata[45] n. *TŚ* 30.2 bhāratavarṣa ; *Vaij* 35, 6, 10 bhāratavarṣa ; *KJ* 93 bhārata.

40. *GD* 7 : " 1. Gujarat and part of Malwa ; its capital was Kuśasthalī or modern Dvārakā—2. Northern Gujarat." *MW* 141.3 : ' N. of a country (northern Kathiawad).'

41. *GD* 1 : " The South-eastern portion of Gujarat about the mouths of the Narbuda was called Ābhīra "......The *Tārātantra* says that the country of Ābhīra extended from Koṅkaṇa southwards to the western bank of the river Tāpti (*ibid*).

42. For a detailed account of Lāṭa see *GD* 114.

43. The name is recorded by Varāhamihira in his *Bṛhatsaṁhitā*.

44. *MW* 1301.3 : ' N. of a country belonging to Śālva in Madhyadeśa'.

45. Comm. : " Bhāratam varṣam / Bhāratavarṣamapyatra /
" himāṅgaṁ dakṣiṇaṁ varṣaṁ bharatāya dadau pitā tasmāc ca bhārataṁ varṣam iti / haimavatam iti trīṇi himavatkhaṇḍasya //2//"

Iṣīka :

Iṣīka[46] m. *Vaij* 37.68.

Jalandhar :

Garta m. *Med* 57.13 Trigartabheda ; *Śs* 126.3 Trigartabheda.

Jālandhara m. *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) trigarttāḥ.

Trigarta m. *AS* 70.280, deśa ; *Med.* 65.13 deśa ; *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) Jālandharāḥ ; *Śs* 144.2 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.51 (pl.) Jālandharās trigartās syuḥ.

Trigartaka m. *TŚ* 31.9 (pl.).

Kākasthala :

Kākasthala (n.) *DNch* 2.27 ' Kāsijjam kākasthalābhidhāno deśaḥ '.

Kaliṅga :

Kaliṅga[47] m. *TS* 111.58[48] ; *MKh* 9.121 deśa ; *Med.* 24.31 nivṛt ; *Śs* 63.16 nīvṛdantara ; 17 nivṛti ; *Nāma S* 30^{b}.4 nivṛdbheda ; *Vaij* 38.79 ; 258, 65 ; *Śs* 63.16 nīvṛdantara.

Taitula m. *Vaij* 37.52 (pl.) taitulās tu Kaliṅgakāḥ.

Kampila[49] :

Kampilla m. *KDK* 7.25 (v. l. °*llā*).[50]

Kāmpilya m. *KDK* 7.25.

Kāmpilla m. *KDK* 7.25.

Kaupilya m. *KDK* 7.25 Kāmpilya.

Kaupilla m. *KDK* 7.25.

Kāñcī :

Kāñcī f. *LŚca* deśa ; *VLK* 60.3 nīvṛdantara ; *TŚ* 117.75 deśabheda ; *MKh* 11.40 deśa ; *NāmaS* 19^{a}.7.

Pallava m. *NāmaS* 19^{a}.7.[51]

46. OPPERT : 'N. of a country belonging to the Dakṣiṇāpatha'.

47. *GD* 85 : ' The Northern Sircars, a country lying on the south of Orissa and north of Drāviḍa on the borders of the sea. CUNNINGHAM *Anc. Geo.* p. 566 : " country between the godāvarī river on the south-west and the Gasliya branch of the Indravati river on the north-east *ibid.*, RAPSON, *Ancient India*, 164 : ' between the Mahānadī and the Godāvarī ; ' *ibid.*

48. The commentator explains Kaliṅga as a country to the east of Jagannātha (puri) up to the river Kṛṣṇā in the south ; cf. :

" Jagannāthāt pūrvabhāge kṛṣṇātīrāntaram śive /
Kaliṅgadeśaḥ samproktaḥ " etc.

49. *GD* 88 : ' Kāmpilya—Kampil, twenty-eight miles north-east of Fāthgad in the Farrakhabad district, United Provinces'.

50. ' Kampillo'pi ca kāmpillaḥ kāmpilyo'pi nigadyate api Kaupilla kaupilyam '.

51. Regarding *Pallava*, Appaya Dikṣita observes as follows : " Pallavā iti kāñcīdeśe nāmāvagatam / ' pallavo nā viṭe deśe'pyastrī kisalayéñcala ' iti Śabdaratnākare pallavaśabdasya dese tu śāsanamapi kāñcīrūpa viśeṣa daṇḍip. See also V. RAGHAVAN's note in *NIA* and the *Des. Cal. of Sanskrit MSS. in the Adyar Library* Vol. 6, p. 389.

Kandahar :

Gāndhāra[52] m. *AS* 94.585 nivṛdantara ; *Med.* 144.149 deśaprabheda ; *Śs* 270.2 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.47 gāndhārās tu dihaṇḍāḥ syuḥ.

Dihaṇḍa (?) m. *Vaij* 37.34 (pl.) gāndhāras tu dihaṇḍāḥ syūḥ.

Kānyakubja :

Kanyakubja n. *Śs* 79.17 nivṛdantara.

Kānyakubja n. *ibid.*

Karhāḍa :

Karahāṭa[53] m. *Atlk* 4.42 deśa ; *MKh* 14.180 deśabheda.

Kashmir :

Kaśmīra m. *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) madhūmatāḥ ; *UNv* 63.11 deśabheda ; *Auṇ* 172. 107.

Kāśmīra m. *TŚ* 31.8...tha Kāśmīra kirāḥ Syuḥ Śāstra-śilpinaḥ ; *Vaij* 37.53.

Kīra[54] m. *TŚ* Kāśmīra ; *AS* 34.414.

Madhumata m. *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) Kaśmīrāḥ.

Śāstraśilpin[55] m. *TŚ* 31.8 Kāśmirāḥ.

Kāśideśa :

Kāśī m. *KDK* 7.24 ' deśe tu puṁsi kāśiḥ syāt '.

Varāṇasa m. *KDK* 7.24 deśa (= Kāśī).[56]

Khaśa :

Khaśa[57] m. *TŚ* 31.9 Khaśayaḥ ; *Śs* 325.15 nivṛdantara ; *Śs* 335.5 reads khasa = deśāntara.

Kodaṇḍa :

Kodaṇḍa m. *VLK* 94.29 deśabheda ; *Med.* 44.28 nivṛdantara.

52. *GD* 60-61.

53. *GD* 92 : ' Karahāṭaka-Karāda, in the district of Satara in the province of Bombay on the confluence of the Krishna and the Koena......'

54. *Apte* 358.2 : " (कीराः) (pl.) The country and the people of Kashmir." *MW* 285.1 " N. of the people and of the country of Kashmir, Var BrS ; Mudr."

55. *MW* 1069.2 : 'The country of Kashmir '.

56. See *GD* 95. Kāśi was properly the name of the country, of which Benares was the capital...At the time of Buddha, the Kingdom of Kāśi was incorporated with the Kingdom of Kośala (*ibid*).

57. *GD* 99 : ' The country of the Khaśas was on the south of Kashmir and is identical with modern Khakha '.

Koṅkaṇa :

Kuṅkaṇa m. *ŚR* 51.16.
Koṅkaṇa[58] m. *VLK* 107.49 deśabheda ; *KDK* 7.24.
Kauṅkaṇa m. *KDK* 7.24 ; *ŚR* 51.16.

Kuja :

Kuja[59] m. *Vaij* 37.57 (pl.).

Kulakālaka :

Kulakālaka m. *Vaij*. 3.67 (pl.).

Kulya :

Kulya m. *Vaij* 37.56, 57 ; 38.79.

Kuṇāla :

Kuṇāla m. *Auṇ* 142.218 deśa.
Kūṇāla m. *UNv*. 49.10.

Kuntala[60] :

Upahālaka m. *Abhc* 130.961 ; *Śs* 47.3 Kuntalānāṁ pradeśas syāt ; *Vaij* 37.65 kuntala.

Kuntala[61] m. *AS* 101.676 janapada ; *MKh* 61.845 deśa ; *Med.* 163.79 nīvṛt ; *Abhc* 130.961 Upahālakāḥ (pl.) ; *TŚ* 228. 389 ' deśe deśe ca kuntalāḥ ; *Śs* 304.8 deśe ; *Vaij* 37.65 ; 38.79.

Kurudeśa ; See also Thaneshwar.

Kurujāṅgala[62] n. *KDK* 5.12 Kurukṣetra.
Śrīkaṇṭha[63] m. *MKh* 14.186 comm. : ' deśabhedo Harṣacarite vyākhyātaḥ ' ; *Med.* 41.17 deśabhid ; *Śs* 94.17 deśabhid.

Kusaṭa :

Kusaṭa m. *Vaij* 38.80 (pl.).

58. *GD* 103 " same as Paraśurāmakṣetra (*Bṛhatsaṁhitā* ch. 14). Its capital was Tāna. It denotes properly the whole strip of land between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea."

59. Oppert : Epithet of the Mudgarka country.

60. For Kuntaladeśa see *GD* 109.

61. Cf. *Dvk* 7.35 : ' Sindhumadhvaiṣa-Kuntalān (comm. Kuntalān deśabhedān).

62. For references to the word Kurujāṅgala in the *mahābhārata* see *Sorensen* 441 ; cf. also *GD* 110 ; B. C. Law observes that the Kurujāṅgala was a wild region in the Kuru realm which extended as far north as the Kāmyaka forest and which in all likelihood separated the Kuru realm from Pañcāla (*IBJ* 81).

63. *GD* (191) : same as Kurujāṅgala.

Lahore, the region near :

Ambaṣṭha[64] m. *VLK* 88.11 deśa ; *Med.* 41.11 deśabheda ; *NS* 4.33 deśa ; *Śs* 94.3

Lamghan[65] district :

Lampāka m. *AS* 56.90 deśa ; *VLK* 26.148 deśa ; *Med.* 13.49 deśa ; *Vaij* 37.50 ; *Śs* 26.7 deśa ; *Abhc* 130.960 muraṇḍa (pl.).
Muraṇḍa m. *Abhc* 130. 960.

Madhyadeśa :[65a]

Madhya m. *Abhc* 129.948 Vindhyahimāgayoḥ ; *KDK* 5. 7, 9 himavadvindhyayor madhyam, *AK* 2.1.7.

Madhyadeśa m. *Abhc* 129.951 ; *KDK* 5.8 yat prāg vinaśanādapi pratyageva prayāgāc ca... ; *TŚ* 31.7 ' kurukṣetram prayāgaṁ ca himādrim vindhyamantarā madhyadeśaḥ... ; comm.: " Kurukṣetra-prayāgayor himādrivindhyayośca madhyavartino madhyadeśasya"; *Vaij* 36.22.44.

Madhyama m. *Abhc* 129.951 ; *AS* 88.501 ; *AK* 2.1.7 ; *KDK* 5.8 ; *Med.* 118.50; *Śs* 229.12 ; *Vaij* 36.22.

Magadha :

Kikaṭa[66] m. *Abhc* 130.960 ' Kīkaṭāḥ magadhāhvayāḥ ; *TŚ* magadha (pl.) ; *Med.* 38.37 nivṛt ; *Śs* 88.8 deśabheda.

Magadha : *Abhc* 130.960 (pl.) kīkaṭāḥ ; *TŚ* 31.11 kīkaṭa (pl.) ; *LŚDur* 15.30 comm : ' janapadaviśeṣa ; *Vaij* 37.62 magadhāḥ kikaṭāḥ smṛtāḥ ; *Śs* 183.16.

64. *GD* 6 : " The country of the tribe of Ambutai of Ptolemy ; they lived in the northern part of Sindh at the time of Alexander and also on the lower Akesinas......" ; *Apte* 139.2 : " (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tāk, comprising the modern district of Lahore.") See also *GESM* 101.

65. *GD* (113) identifies Lampāka with Lamghan on the northern bank of the Kabul river near Peshawar.

65*a*. The Madhyadeśa of ancient India included the country bounded by the river Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya and corresponded with what is called the Uttarapradesh at present.

66. Cf. *Bhāgavaha P.* 1.3.24 :

' Tataḥ kalau sampravṛtte saṁmohāya suradviṣām
Buddho nāmnā' janasutaḥ *Kīkaṭeṣu* (com. gayāpardeśe) bhaviśyati " ;

also 7.10.18.

" Sādhavaḥ samudācāras te pūyantyapi *kīkaṭāḥ* (com. kīkaṭā api deśāḥ). The *Śabdārthacintāmaṇi*. ed by Sukhananda Śastri makes the following remarks about kīkaṭa and Magadha :

" Kīkaṭa—Gayāpradeśe / yathā / caraṇādriṁ samārabhya gṛdhrakūṭāntaram Śive / tāvat kīkaṭadeśaḥ syāt tadantar Māgadho......vihāranāmnā prasiddhe deśe iti kecit bhavet //" i. 607.

" Magadha—puṁso bhūmni—Kīkaṭadeśe yathā/ :
' Vyāseśvaraṁ samārabhya taptakuṇḍāntakam Śive /
Magadhākhyo mahādeśo yātrāyāṁ na hi duṣyati //
dakṣottarakrameṇaiva kramāt kīkaṭa-māgadhau /" iii. 480. Cf. also *GD* 100.

Madra, a country in the Punjab between Rāvi and Chinab:

Madra[67] m. *UNv* 20.2 deśabheda; *Auṇ* 87.56 deśabheda.

Mahākāra:

Mahākāra[68] m. *Vaij* 38.77 (pl.).

Maharashtra:

Daṇḍaka m. *Vaij* 37.66 (pl.) mahārāṣṭrās tu daṇḍakāḥ.
Mahārāṣṭra m. *DNch* 1.4; *Vaij* 37.66.

Mahiṣmat:

Mahiṣmat m. *Auṇ* 27.281 deśabheda.

Malabar Coast, the:

Oṇḍra m. *Abhc* 130.961 (pl.).
Kerala m. *Abhc* 130.961 (pl.) Oṇḍrāḥ; *Vaij* 37.67.
Malaya m. *AS* 90.530 deśa; *Med* 128.99 deśa.

Malada:

Malada[69] m. *Vaij* 38.11, 71.
Sthaura m. *ibid.*

Malva:

Anūpa[70] m. * Śs* 212.1 deśabheda.
Daśārṇa[71] m. *Vaij* 138.73 (pl.) daśārṇā syur vediparāḥ.
Mālava m. *Abhc* 130.956 (pl.) avantayaḥ; *TŚ* 31.9 (pl.) avantayaḥ; *Śs* 321.15 deśabheda; *Vaij* 138.73.
Vedipara m. *Vaij* 138.73.

Māthura:

Māthura m. *Śs* 278.11 deśabheda.

Matsya:

Matsya[72] m. *Med* 123.45 deśa; *Śs* 238.7 deśa; *UNv* 59.15 deśa; *Auṇ* 164.18, 187-276 deśabheda.

67. For a detailed account of Madra and the Madras see *GD* 116 and *GESM* 95 respectively.
68. Oppert locates it as a country belonging to the Śālvas in Madhyadeśa.
69. *MW* 792.2: 'N... of a people, *Mbh. VP.*' Oppert: 'N. of a country bordering on the Vindhya mountain'.
70. *GD* 8: 'Anūpadeśa—South Malwa. The country on the Narbuda near Nimar......Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.'
71. *GD* 54.
72. *GD* 128 1. The territory of Jaipur; 2. coorg; 3. The Eastern Matsya = the southern portion of Tirhut.

Mudgaraka :

Mudgaraka[73] m. *Vaij* 37.57 (pl.).

Narwar :

Niṣadha[74] m. *Śk* 52.592 deśa ; *AS* 78.384 deśa ; *Atlk* 3.157 deśa ; *MKh* 31.430 deśa ; *Med.* 85.33 deśa ; *NS* 54.22 deśa ; *Śs* 183.13 ; *Vaij* 242.76 deśabheda.

Nepal :

Nepāla m. *Śs* 212.12 kutupas tu kuśe vādye ravau *nepāla*-kambale ; 306.11 deśabheda.

Orissa :

Utkala m. *TŚ* 31.11.

Oḍra[75] m. *AS* 33.410 jana ; *Med.* 123.11 nīvṛt ; *TŚ* 31.11 Oḍrā Utkalanāmānaḥ ; *Śs* 251.17 (pl.) deśa.

Oudh :

Kośala[76] m. *KDK* 6.22 ; *Auṇ* 42.441 deśabheda.

Kosala m. *KDK* 6.23 ; *Auṇ* 42.441 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 38.74 Kosalādyāś ca nīvṛtaḥ ; 38.79 Kaliñgāḥ kāśikosalāḥ.

Padra :

Padra[77] m. *UNv* 20.1 janapada.

Persia :

Tarjika m. *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) Tārjika.

Tārjika m. *ibid.*

Pārada[78] m. *Vaij* 3.756 (pl.) apyanye pāradāḥ Kiñjāḥ.

Pārasika m. *KDK* 6.21.

Pārasikaka m. *ibid.*

Phālgunika :

Phālgunika m. *Śs* 39.13 deśa.

Prācya : See Eastern Country.

Prācya m. *Abhc* 129.952 ; *AK* 2.1.6 ?

73. Oppert : ' N. of a country belonging to Prācya '.

74. *GD* 141. Niṣadha was the kingdom of the nine Nāgas of the Purāṇa and is situated on the right bank of the Sindh, forty miles to the south-west of Gwalior. Niṣadha, the Kingdom of Nala is identified along the Satpura hills to the north-west of Berar while Burgess places it to the north of Malwa (*ibid*).

75. *GD* 142.

76. *GD* 103 ; *ANM* 310.

77. *MW* 585.2 : ' N. of a district '.

78. *GD* 148 identifies Pārada with Parthia or Ancient Persia.

Pṛthudeśa :

Jāṅgala[79] m. *Vaij* 38.80.
Pṛthu m. *Vaij* 38.80 (pl.) Jāṅgalā pṛthavo Vṛkāḥ.
Vṛka m. *Vaij* 38.80.

Punjab :

Gonarda[80] m. *Auṇ*. 107.263 deśākhya.
Ṭakka m. *Abhc* 130.959 (pl.) vāhikāḥ ; *TŚ* 31.9 (pl.).

Punjab, Eastern :

Yaudheya[81] m. *Vaij* 37.55 (pl.).

Puraṁjaka :

Puraṁjaka[82] m. *Vaij* 37.59.

Rajputana :

Daśeraka[83] m. *Abhc* 130.957 (pl.) maravaḥ ; *TŚ* 31.9 ; *Śs* 37.15 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 38.75 maravās tu deśerakāḥ.
Dhanvan m. *Med.* 93.78 marudeśa.
Maru m. *Abhc* 130.957 (pl.) daśerakāḥ ; *AS* 37.458 deśa ; *Abhr* 5.52 deśa ; *Atlk* 2.238 deśa ; *Vaij* 38.75 (pl.).
Marubhū f. *TŚ* 31.9.

Rohilkhanda :

Pañcāla m. *AS* 103.698 (pl.) nīvṛdantara ; *Med.* 165.107 nīvṛt.
Pāñcāla m. *Śs* 306.20 nīvṛdbheda ; *Auṇ* 50.519 nīvṛt.

Saira :

Saira[84] m. *Vaij* 38.80.

Śālvas, the country of the :

Kārakukṣiya[85] m. *Abhc* 130.957 Śālva.
Yugandhara[86] m. *Vaij* 38.77.

79. OPPERT : ' N. of a country belonging to Madhyadeśa '. Are the three names identical ?
80. See *GD* 71 ; Gonarda is also said to be Gonda in Oudh, as well as a town situated between Ujjayinī and Vidiśā or Bhilsa (*ibid*).
81. See *GESM* 94 ; also *GD* (215) which states that the Yaudheya country was the same as *Āyudh* of the travellers of the 16th century and *Hud* of the *Bikh*, between the Hydaspes and the Indus.
82. OPPERT : ' N. of a country belonging to Prācya '.
83. *GD* (54) identifies Daśeraka with Malwa.
84. OPPERT : ' N. of a country belonging to Madhyadeśa '.
85. *MW* 274.3 : ' N. of the country of King Sālva on the skirts of the Himalaya ridge in the N.W. of Hindusthan '.
86. OPPERT : ' N. of a country belonging to Sālva in Madhyadeśa. *GD* (216) states it to be a country near Kurukṣetra and that it was probably situated on the west bank of the Yamunā and the south of Kurukṣetra.

Śālva[87] : *Abhc*, 130.957 kārakukṣiya ; *Vaij* 38.63, 76.

Sarasvatī, the country between the north and west of :

Udīcya m. *AK* 2.1.7 ; *Abhc* 129.952 ; *Vaij* 36.22, 44.

Sārasvata country :

Vikarṇika m. *Abhc* 130.958 (pl.) Sārasvatāḥ ; *Śs* 42.14 deśabheda.

Śarkarā :

Śarkarā[88] f. *Atlk* 3.258 deśabheda.

Sarvarasa : (?)

Sarvarasa m. *AS* 139.350 deśa.

Śatahrada :

Śatahrada m. *NS* 85.15 deśaviśeṣa.

Saurashtra :

Saurāṣṭra[89] m. *Śs* 345.10 kākṣī tuvarikāyāṁ syāt saurāṣṭramṛd (v.l. saurāṣṭrīm api).

Sauvīra country :[90]

Kumālaka m. *Abhc* 130.960 (pl.) sauvīrāḥ ; *Śs* 35.2 sauvīradeśe ; *Vaij* 37.55.
Sauvīra m. *Śs* 283.19 deśa ; *Vaij* 37.55 ; 264.182 ; *Abhc* 130.960 (pl.) Kumālakāḥ.

Setuja :

Setuja[91] m. *Vaij* 37.67 (pl.).

Sindh :

Dārada m. *Vaij* 37.54 (pl.) Sākheyo dāradāḥ kramāt.

87. For the location of the Sālva country see MOTI CHANDRA *GESM* (99) where the Saubha or Śālva country is said to be near Amritsar in the Punjab.

88. Probably this may be the country on the bank of the rivers Śarkarā and Varttā forming one river called Śarkarāvarttā which is possibly the river Śakri in Bihar (*GD* 182).

89. See *GD* 183. Identified with the peninsula of Gujarat and Kathiawad.

90. For a detailed account of Sauvīra country see *GD* 183, where the different views are recorded. The author agrees with Alberuni in identifying Sauvīra with Multan and Jahrawar. Since the *Baudh. Dh. Sūtra* prescribed an expiation for a visit to countries wherein Sauvīra is included it appears that the country belonged to the Mlecchas. In that case Alberuni's interpretation seems plausible.

91. *MW* 1246.1 : 'm.pl.N.of a district in the Dakṣiṇāpatha '.

Sindhu m. *NS* 91.19 deśa; *Śk* 58.777 deśaviśeṣa; *AS* 22.259 **deśabheda**; *AK* 3.3.101 deśa; *MKh* 30.411; *Med.* 85.25 deśa; *Vaij* 37.53, 194, 238 deśabheda; *Śs* 79.14...anyavat sindhudeśaje; 182.11; *UNv* 5; *Auṇ* 15.149.

Śūrasena, the country round Mathurā:

Śūrasena m. *Vaij* 37.48 (pl.)
Sambhāla m. *Vaij* 37.48.

Tartary (including Turkestan):

Śaka[92] m. *AS* 3.17.
Śāka m. *AS* 3.17, 18 dvīpa; *VLK* 6.26; *ŚN* 910; *TŚ* 30.4; *Med.* 4.35 dvīpāntara; *NS* 87.36 dvipāntara; *Śs* 5.17; *Auṇ* 134.125.

Thaneshwar District:

Kuru[93] m. *Med.* 133.16, deśa; *Śs* 252.10 deśāntara; *UNv* 7 deśa.
Kurukṣetra n. *Abhc* 129.950 dharmakṣetra; *KDK* 5.12; *TŚ* 31.6; 32.14.
Kuruvarṣa[94] n. *Vaij* 35.9.
Dharmakṣetra n. *Abhc* 129.950; *KDK* 5.12. Kurukṣetra.
Vinaśana[95] m. *KDK* 5.7 yat prāg *vinaśanād* api; 5.12; *TŚ* 32.14 kurukṣetra.
Śārṅgavata n. *Vaij* 35.9; 38.18 Kuruvarṣa.

Telingaṇa: See Andhra.

Āndhra m. *Vaij.* 37.63 (pl.) nivṛd.

Tirhut:

Tīrabhukti m. *Vaij* 37.59 Videhāstīrabhuktis tu; *TŚ* 31.8 videha.
Nicchavi[96] f. *TŚ* 31.8 videha.
Mithilā f. *KDK* 6.23; *Abhc* 132.975; *TŚ* 32.15.
Videha m. *TŚ* 31.8 (pl.); *KDK* 6.23 Mithilā.

Tukhara:[97]

Tokṣāra m. *Vaij* 37.50 Tokṣārās tu yugālikāḥ.
yugālika m. *ibid.*

92. For an exhaustive account of the Śakadeśa or Śakadvīpa see DEY *GD* 172-3, also cf. MOTI CHANDRA *GESM* 18 ff.
93. *DvK* 6.24: 'nīlam kuroḥ (comm. Kurudeśa) chatram idam'.
94. OPPERT: 'country lying near the Śṛṅgavat mountain called also Uttara-Kuru'.
95. See *MW* 969.2: 'N. of a district north-west of Delhi [said to be the same as Kurukṣetra and adjacent to the modern Panipat] where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand.
96. *MW* 546.3: 'f. N. of a district (= tīrabhukti, the modern Tirhut).
97. *GESM* 16, 20.

Turkestan :

Aparagandhika m. *Vaij* 35.15 ketumāla.
Ketumāla[98] m. *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 30.4 ; *Nāma s* 1^b.11 ; *Vaij*. 35.7, 14.
Turuṣka m. *AS* 53.48 deśa ; *Med*. 9.101 deśāntara ; *ŚN* 737 (pl.) ; *Abhc* 130.959 (pl.) Sākhayaḥ ; *TŚ* 31.9 ; *Śs* 18.3 deśabheda ; *Vaij* 37.53 Turuṣkeṣu sasandhiṣu.
Śākhi m. *Vaij* 37.54 (pl.).
Śākhin m. *Med*. 98.41 turuṣkākhya-jana.

Udac :

Udac m. *Vaij* 35.16.[99]

Udumbara :

Udumbara m. *Vaij* 38.77.[100]

Vānāyu :

Vānāyu[101] m. *KDK* 6.21.

Varṇu :

Varṇu[102] m. *UNv* 44.7 deśa ; *Auṇ* 130.89.

Veṇī :

? Veṇī f. *Śs* 107.15 deśāntara.

Vindhya, N. of a country near :

Bhoja[103] m. *Vaij* 38.74 nivṛt.
Mekhala m. *Vaij* 38.74 apyanye mekhalā bhojāḥ ; 38.80.

Vrata :

Vrata[104] m. *Vaij* 37.63 (pl.).

Yaudheya (See *supra*).

Nṛgālika m. *Vaij*. 37.55 Yaudheyās tu Nṛgālikāḥ.

98. B. C. Law observes that the continent on the west side (of Meru) was called Ketumāla (*IBJ* 9). Also see *GD* 99, where the ketumāla varṣa has been identified with Turkestan and the lands watered by the river Chaksu or Oxus.
99. Oppert : ' country lying north of the mountain Nīla '.
100. Oppert : ' N. of a country belonging to Śālva in Madhyadeśa'. For the identification of Udumbara with Audumbara see *GD* 18 where it is differently identified with (1) Cutch ; (2) the district of Nurpur (or rather Gurudaspur; and (3) the Udumbara which was to the east of Kanauj.
101. *Apte* 843 : ' N. of a country to the north-west of India '.
102. *MW* 925.2 : ' N. of a river and adjacent district, Uṇ iii. 38 '.
103. *MW* 761.3 : ' N. of a country (near the Vindhya mountain) or of a people.
104. *MW* 1042.2 : ' N. of a country belonging to Prāçya L. '.

3. Forests and Grooves, Forts, etc.

Bhāṇḍīra n. *Śs* 277.2 vanabheda.

Parhoḷadurga m. *KS* 2.5.

Puṣpakaraṇḍaka[105] n. *KDK* 11.23.

4. Holy Places

Allahabad :

Prayāga m. *VLK* 54.48 tīrthabheda ; *Atlk* 3.191 tīrtha ; *TŚ* 34.14[106] ; *Med.* 25.41 tīrthabheda ; *Śs* 65.7 tīrthabheda ; 226.9 syāmaḥ *prayāgasthavaṭe.*

Bharata : m. *Abhc* 140.1027 Kṣetra.

Dvārakā :

Dvārakā f. *TŚcś* 32.14 Dvārakātīrtha.
Dvāravātī f. *ibid.*
Vanamālinī f. *TŚcś* 32.14 dvārakātīrtha ; *KDK* 10.18.

Gayā :

Gayā f. *Med.* 121.16 tīrtha ; *Śs* 234.12 tīrthabheda.
Pitṛtīrtha n. *KDK* 11.26 gayā.

Kapiladhārā[107] : f. *AS* 144.45 tīrthabhid ; *Śs* 293.9 tīrthabheda.

Kedarnath :

Kedāra[108] m. *MKh* 54.743.

Mahālaya[109] : n. *Śs* 248.5 tīrthabheda.

Prabhāsa :

Prabhāsa[110] n. *TŚ* 31.7.
Somatīrtha[111] n. *TŚ* 31.7 prabhāsātīrtha.

105. *MW* 639.2 : ' N. of a grove near Avantī or Oujain '.
106. Comm. : ' *Gaṅgāyamunayoḥ saṅgamajātasya Prayāga iti prasiddhasya tīrthabhedasya.*
107. *GD* 90 : " Twenty-four miles to the south-west of Nasik ; it was the hermitage of Kapila.
108. Kedārnātha is situated on the southern side of the junction of the Mandākinī and Dudhgaṅgā (*GD* 97).
109. *GD* (117), identifies Mahālaya with Amareśvara or Oṁkāranātha, an island in the Narbuda where the temple of Oṁkāranātha is situated. Oṁkāranātha is one of the twelve well-known liṅgas of Mahādeva.
110. *Apte* 662.3 : ' N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā '. See also *GD* 157, where Prabhāsa is identified with Somanātha in the Junagadh State, Kathiawar.
111. Cf. *Mahābhārata* 3.81.16 (Cal. Ed.) :
' Tato jayantyā rājendra *somatīrthaṁ* samāviśet '.

Puṣkara[112] : n. *NS* 57.12 tīrthabheda ; *ŚK* 8.79 tīrtha ; *ŚŚK* 7.78 tīrtha ; *Abhr* 5.72 tīrtha ; *Atlk* 3.167 tīrtha ; *Med.* 147.187 tīrthabheda ; *Auṇ* 166.35 tīrtha.

Puṣkariṇī : f. *Śs* 286.6 puṣkariṇyādi tīrthayoḥ

Hṛṣīkeśa :

Jahnu n. *UNv* 44.5 Hṛṣīkeśa.
Hṛṣīkeśa n. *ibid.*

5. Islands—Dvīpas

Aṅgadvīpa :

Aṅgadvīpa n. *Vaij* 36.14.15.
Cākragīra n. *Vaij* 36.15.

Ayomukha : n. *Vaij* 36.20.

Ārṣabha[113] : n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Barhiṇa[114] : n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Ceylon :

Siṁhala[115] n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Dvāravatīdvīpa : n. *Vaij* 36.19, 37 dvīpa.

Grāmaṇīkula : n. *Vaij* 36.20 dvīpa.

Jāla[116] : n. *Vaij* 36.13, 25.

Jambudvīpa :

Kumāra m. *MKh* 53.731 dvīpa ; *KJ* 93 jambūdvīpa.

Kumārī f. *Med.* 143.139 jambudvīpa ; *NS* 23.2 jambudvīpa ; *Śs* 268.9 ; *Auṇ* 158.393 ; *Vaij* 35.10.

Jambudvīpa[117] n. *Śs* 216.5 dvīpabheda ; *KJ* 93 Kumāraka ; *Vaij* 35.10 Kumārī.

Jambū f. *AS* 93.576 dvīpavibhāga ; *ĀS* 26.308 dvīpa ; *TŚ* 4 (°mbu) ; *Med.* 111.4 (°mbu) dvīpāntara ; *ŚN* 909.

Varṣa n. *Med.* 108.24 jambudvīpa ; *Śs* 331.3 jambudvīpa ; *Auṇ* 138.174 jambudvīpa ; *AS* 46.588 dvīpa.

112. *Apte* 627.3.
113. One of the one-thousand small islands of the Bhārata varṣa.
114. Oppert : One of the numerous small islands of the Bhāratavarṣa ; *MW* 722.2.
115. See *GD* 185.
116. See *Bārahaspatyasūtra* 8.124.
117. *GD* 180 ; Jambudvīpa was the ancient name of India.

Kākadvīpa :

Kāka m. *AS* 2.4 dvīpa ; *Med.* 2.20 dvīpabheda ; *Auṇ* 133.120 dvīpāntara.

Kaṭāha : m. *Med.* 191.15 dvīpaprabheda ; *Śs* 342.9 dvīpaprabheda.

Krauñcadvīpa :

Kroñca n. *ŚN* 909.
Krauñca n. *AS* 7.58 dvīpa ; *VLK* 11.4 dvīpaprabheda ; *Atlk* 2.67 dvīpa ; *TŚ* 30.4 dvīpa[118] ; *Med.* 28.4 dvīpaviśeṣa ; *Śs* 71.7 dvīpaprabheda.

Kuśadvīpa :

Kuśadvīpa : n. *LŚ ca* 25.15 dvīpa ; *ŚN* 909 ; *TŚ* 30.4 ; *Med.* 177.4 dvīpa ; *Śs* 325.7 dvīpa ; *Vaij* 36.14.
Campakadvipa n. *Vaij* 36.17.[119]

Magha : m. *Med.* 27.4 dvīpāntara ; *Śs* 69.7 dvīpāntara.

Maina[120] : m. *Vaij* 36.13.

Malayadvīpa :

Dārdara n. *Vaij* 36.16, 31[121] ; dakṣiṇe tac ca *dārdaram.*
Mālaya n. *Vaij* 36.16.
Mahāmalaya n. *Vaij* 36.16.

Māla : n. *Vaij* 36.13.

Nāra : n. *Vaij* 36.13.

Pārasīkakula : n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Plakṣa : m. *AS* 4 .577 dvīpa ; *ŚN* 909 ; *Atlk* 2.204, dvīpa ; *TŚ* 30.4 ; *Med.* 181.17 dvīpabhid ; *Śs* 345.6 ; dvīpabhid ; *UNv* 48.4 dvīpaviśeṣa ; *Aun* 140.191 dvīpaviśeṣa ; *Vaij* 35.10, 21.

Puṣkaradvīpa[122] : n. *AS* 96.614 dvīpa ; *Atlk* 3.167 dvīpa ; *ŚN* 910 ; *TŚ* 30.4 ; *Med.* 147.187 dvīpabheda ; *Śs* 276.1 dvīpa ; *Auṇ* 166.35 dvīpa.

Śaṅkhadvīpa : n. *Vaij* 36.14.

118. *TŚcś* 116.74 : " Krauñco dvīpaviśeṣe syāt pakṣiparvatabhedayoḥ iti Medinī."
119. Epithet of Kuśadvīpa.
120. OPPERT : ' One of the seven islands of Antardvīpa '.
121. OPPERT identifies dārada with Malayadvīpa.
122. The Puṣkaradvīpa was a portion of central Asia commencing from the north of the Oxus including Western Tartary. According to DEY the name was probably derived from Bhuskara or Bukhara and was comprised in Scythia of the Greeks, *GD* 163.

Śālmali : m. f. *Atlk* 3.259 dvīpa ; *TŚ* 30.4 ; *Med.* 168.138 dvīpabheda ; *Śs* 310.8 dvīpabhid ; *ŚN* 909 (°lī f.).

Sumātrā :

Svarṇadvīpa[122a] n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Śvetadvīpa : *Śs* 134.5 dvīpahneda ; *Med.* 62.67 dvīpabheda.

Tārṇa : n. *Vaij* 36.20.

Tārṇasauma : n. *Vaij* 36.20.

Varāhadvīpa :

Varāhadvīpa : n. *Vaij* 36,14 ; 28, 35.
Vārāha : n. *Vaij* 36.18, 35.

Vaidyuta : n. *Vaij* 36.19.

Vaidyutvata : m. *Vaij* 36.12.

Vrata : n. *Vaij* 36.18.

Yavadvīpa[123] : n. *Vaij* 36.14, 27, 30.

6. Hills and Mountains

Abu :

Arbuda[124] m. *AS* 76.351 parvata ; *Med.* 80.20 mahīdharaviśeṣa.

Adam's Peak (in Ceylon) :

Rohaṇa m. *ŚN* 218 ; *MKh* 18.246. Comm.: Ratnasambhavahetau parvataviśeṣaḥ.

Bhāryāru :

Bhāryāru m. *Med.* 147.192 śailabheda ; *Śs* 277.1 śailabheda.

Cakravāla :

Cakravāṭa (°vāla) m. *VLK* 92.42, adribheda ; *Atlk* 4.75 parvatāntara ; *Med.* 45.39 adribheda ; *ŚR* 56.71 ; *Śs* 101.4 ; 312.10 adribheda ; *AS* 135.301 ; *Vaij*. 41.5.

Parācala[125] m. *Vaij* 41.5 lokāntādriḥ parācalaḥ.

122*a*. *MW* 1282.1.
123. *GD* (215) identifies Yavadvīpa with the Java island ; also called suvarṇadvīpa.
124. Mount Abu in the Aravalli range in the Sirohi state of Rajputana, *GD* 10 ; *Apte* 170.
125. Oppert : 'Epithet of the mountain Cakravāla'.

Lokāntādri[126] m. *Vaij* 41.5.

Lokāloka m. *Abhc* 140.1031 ; *ŚN* 218 ; *ŚR* 56.71 ; *Vaij* 41.5.

Caṇḍa :

Caṇḍa m. *UNv* 18.6 nagāntara.

Eastern Mountain, the :

Udaya[127] m. *AS* 88.512 ; *Med.* 118.75 pūrvaparvata ; *ŚN* 914 ; *MKh* 47.651 pūrvādri ; *Vaij* 41.11.
Udayādri m. *ŚN* 218 ' Udayādrī rohaṇaś ca '.
Dinamūrdhan m. *TŚ* 35.3.
Pūrvādri m. *Abhc* 140.1027 ; *TŚ* 35.3[128]

Gandhamādana :

Gandhamādana m. *AK* 2.3.3 ; *Atlk* 4.70 ; *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 35.4 ; *Med.* 106.236 naga ; *Śs* 208.8 naga.

Girnar :

Ujjayanta[129] m. *Abhc* 140.1031 ; *ŚR* 56.70.
Raivata m. *TŚ* 153.181 śailabheda (comm. : sailabhede dvārakāsamīpasthe parvatabhede) ; *Med.* 68.45 śailabheda ; *ŚR* 56.70 Ujjayanta.
Raivataka m. *Abhc* 140.1031 Ujjayanta ; *ŚR* 56.70.
Vimalādri[130] m. *Abhc* 140.1030 Śatruṁjaya.
Śatruṁjaya[131] m. *Abhc* 140.1030 vimalādri.

Himalay mountain, the :

Adrirāj m. *Abhc* 140.1027.
Adrirāja m. *Śs* 327.9 ' girīśaḥ syād adrirāje '.
Udagadri m. *Abhc* 140.1027.
Umāguru m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Girīśa m. *Śs* 327.9 adrirāj.

126. *MW* 907.2 : ' The range of mountain forming a border round the world (= lokāloka —cf. Cakravāla). L.'

127. *GD* 208 : ' A mountain which is five miles east of Bhuvaneśvara in Orissa ' ; *Apte* 304 : ' The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise)'.

128. The commentator identifies pūrvādri with the Malaya mountain : ' pūrvādriḥ dīnamūrdhā iti dve Malayaparvatsya'; but in view of the mention of the Malaya mountain immediately afterwards in a separate context, the interpretation of the commentator does not seem to be correct.

129. *GD* 211 ; *PC* 8.107 also identifies Ujjayanta with Raivataka *alias* Girnar.

130. *MW* 980.1 ; *Apte* 986.

131. *MW* (105.2) identifies Śatruṁjaya with mountain Girnar. According to *GD* (182) it is the most sacred of the five hills of the Jainas in Kathiawad at the eastern base of which the town of Palitana is situated.

Nagapati m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Bhavāniguru m. *Abhc* 140.1027.
Bhūbhṛdrāja m. *KJ* 93 11 Himavat.
Menakāprāṇeśa m. *Abhc* 140.1027.
Menādhava m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Himanātha m. *Atlk* 4.204 Himācala.
Himavat m. *Abhc* 140.1027 ; *AK* 2.3.3 ; *ŚN* 914 ; *KJ* 93. *Śnml* 223.1701.
Himācala m. *Vaij* 41.8.
Himādri m. *TŚ* 31.6 ; *Śs* 284.1 surālaya.
Himālaya m. *Abhc* 140.1027 ; *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 35.1.

Hindukush mountain :

Niṣadha[132] m. *AK* 2.3.3 ; *AS* 78.374 parvata ; *ŚK* 52.592 ; *Atlk* 3.157 giri ; *MKh* 31.430 nagāntara ; *Med.* 85.33 parvatāntara ; *NS* 54.22 adribheda ; *Vaij* 242.76 adri.

Jīvaṁjīva :

Jīvaṁjīva m. *Atlk* 4.87.

Kailāsa mountain :[133]

Aṣṭāpada[134] m. *Abhc* 140.1028.
Kuberācala m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Kailāsa m. *AK* 1.1.70 ; *Abhc* 140.1028 ; *Śnml* 223.1701 ; Kailāse dhanadāvāsaḥ ' *TŚ* 35.1 ; *Vaij* 41.9.
Gaṇaparvata m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Dhanadāvāsa m. *Śnml* 223.1701.
Mahita m. *Vaij* 41.9 Kailāsa.
Rajataprastha m. *TŚ* 35.1.
Rajatādri m. *Abhc* 140.1028 ; *Vaij* 41.9.
Sphaṭikācala m. *Abhc* 140.1028.
Harādri m. *Śnml* 223.1701 ; *Vaij* 41.9.
Hemakūṭa[135] m. *AK* 2.3.3.

Kaimur range :

Kumāra[136] m. *Auṇ* 158.392 Vāraṇādri.

132. The mountains which lie to the west of the Gandhamādana and north of the Kabul river, called by the Greeks Paropanisos, now called Hindukush *GD* 141.
133. *GD* 82-3 ;. it is also called Hemakūṭa cf. *Mbh* Bhīṣma P. 6 :
134. *GD* reads aṣṭapāda, 7 ; *Apte* 185.2 aṣṭapada.
135. Cf. *GD* 75.
136. Dey identifies Kumāra with Kairamāli and observes that Kairmāli is " the Kaimur range which is situated in the ancient Kaira-deśa, māli being the name of a mountain...Kaimur is evidently a corruption of Kairamāli," *GD* 106.

Kaliñjara :

Kaliñjara[137] m. *Śs* 286.19 giri.

Kedāra mountain :

Kedāra m. *Med.* 143.143 adri.

Krauñca mountain : (See Mālyavat).

Kuñja m. *ŚR* 56.70 Krauñca.
Kauñca m. *TŚ* 35.3 ; mālyavat.
Kruṅ m. *ŚR* 56.70 Krauñca.
Kruñca m. *Abhc* 140.1029.
Krauñca m. *AS* 7.58 giri ; *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *Atlk* 2.67 śaila ; *TŚ* 116.74 adribheda ; *Med.* 28.4 parvatabheda ; *ŚR* 56.70 ; *Śs* 71.6 parvata.

Mahendra[138] :

Mahendra m. *AS* 97.328 śaila ; *Atlk* 3.208 giri ; *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 35.4 ; *Med.* 148.200.

Mainākaparvata[139] :

Maināka m. *Abhc* 140.1028 ; *TŚ* 35.2 ; *Vaij* 41.7.
Sunābha m. *Abhc* 140.1028 ; *TŚ* 35.2.
Himaja m. *Med.* 33.30 mainākaparvata.
Hiraṇyanābha m. *Abhc* 140.1028 ; *TŚ* 35.2 ; *Vaij* 41.7.

Malaya :

Āsāḍha m. *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *AS* 64.194 ; *VLK* 98.7 ; *Med.* 44.6 ; *Atlk* 3.27 ; *TŚ* 131.117 malayaparvata ; *KJ* 94 malaya.
Girisāra m. *Atlk* 4.70 ; malayaparvata ; *AS* 132.258 malayaparvata ; *Med.* 153.259 malayaparvata ; *Śs* 287.6 malayaparvata.
Candanagiri m. *ŚN* 223.1701 malaya.
Candanādri m. *TŚ* 35.3.
Jakuṭa m. *AS* 61.159 malaya.[140]
Trikala m. *Vaij* 41.6 malaye trikalāṣāḍhau.
Dakṣinācala m. *Abhc* 140.1029.

137. *GD* 84, Kalinjar, in the Badausa sub-division of the Banda district in Bundelkhand.
138. Acc. to *GD* (119) the Mahendraparvata included the whole range of hills from Orissa to the district of Madura.
139. The Mainākaparvata has been identified with (1) the Sewalik range from the Ganges to the Bias ; (2) the group of hills near the eastern source of the Ganges ; (3) a fabulous mountain situated in the sea midway between India and Ceylon ; and (4) a mountain to the West of India or near Gujarat, *GD* 121.
140. Zachariae gives the reading '*yamale*' for '*malaye*' (*AS* 55.150) which is also a meaning attributed to the word Jakuṭa.

Malaya m. *AS* 90.530 parvātāntara ; *Med.* 128.97 parvatāntara ; *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *Śnml* 223.1701 ; *ŚN* 914 ; *TŚ* 35.3, 4 ; *MKh* 46.637 ; *LŚDur.* 33.67 comm. parvataviśeṣa ; *KS* 25.8 malayānilc ca madhyāhne ; *Śs* 102.11 āṣāḍha ; 193.7 candanam malayodbhave ; 244.14 parvatāntara ; 310.10 śītalam malayodbhave ; *UNv* 35.10...puṁso malayasambhave ; 71.11 candanācala ; *KS* 94 ; *Auṇ* 186.262 parvatāntara.

Malayācala m. *ŚN* 217.

Mālyavat mountain :[141] (See Krauñca).

Krāuñca m. *TŚ* 35.3 mālyavat.
Praśravaṇa m. *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *Vaij* 41.8.
Mālayavat m. *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *TŚ* 35.3.

Mandāra[142] :

Indrakila m. *Abhc* 140.1030.
Paribhara m. *Atlk* 4.131 mandāra ; *Med.* 155.282 mandāra.
Mandara m. *Abhc* 140.1030 ; *AS* 97.622 manthaparvata ; *Med.* 148.196 manthaśaila ; *Śs* 277.14 manthaśaila.
Mandāra m. *Atlk* 3.214 parvata.

Meru :

Karṇikācala[143] m. *Abhc* 140.1031 meru.
Kāñcanagiri m. *Abhc* 140.1032 ; *Auṇ* 187.269.
Maṇisānu m. *Vaij* 16.23.
Meru m. *Abhc* 140.1031 ; *AK* 1.1.49 sumeru ; *ŚN* 217 ; *MKh* 49.676 suragiri ; *ŚR* 56.71 ; *Śs* 258.15 surādri ; *Auṇ* 187.269 kāñcanagiri ; *Vaij* 16.25.
Mokṣa m. *Vaij* 217.93.
Ratnasānu m. *Abhc* 140.1032 ; *AK* 1.1.49 ; *Śs* 283.13.
Vipula m. *Med.* 167.132 meru ; *Śs* 309.19 meru.
Sumeru m. *Abhc* 140.1032 ; *AK* 1.1.49 ; *ŚR* 56.71 meru ; *Śs* 283.13 ratnasānu.
Surālaya m. *AK* 1.1.49 ; *Vaij* 16.23.
Svargigiri m. *Abhc* 140.1032.
Svargiri m. *ibid.*
Svarṇādri m. *Vaij* 76.23.
Hemādri[144] m. *AN* 1.145 ; *AK* 1.1.49 meru.

141. *GD* 123 : ' 1. The Anagundi hill on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrā. According to Hemakośa, it is identical with Prasravaṇagiri ; but acc. to Bhavabhūti Mālyavān giri and Prasravaṇa giri are two different hills...2. the Karakorum mountain between the Nila and Niṣadha mountain.
142. A hill in the Banka sub-division of Bhagalpur in Bihar, two or three miles from Baṁsi. for a detailed account see *GD* 124-5.
143. *MW* 257.2 : ' The Central mountain [Karṇikāyāṁ sthito ' calaḥ ' T]. N. of Meru.
144. See *MW* 1805.

Meruganḍa :

Meruganḍa[145] m. *Vaij* 16.25 (pl.)

Nīlaparvata :

Nīla[146] m. *AS* 41.507 *śaila* ; *Atlk* 2.171 śaila.

Nilgiri Hills, the :

Dardura[147] m. *Med.* 145.167 adribheda.

Parāga :

Parāga m. *VLK* 54.46 ; *Med.* 25.41.

Parhoḷa :

Parholadurga m. *KS* 2.5 parhoḷadurge nirvasan kadācit.

Rauhiṇeya :

Rauhiṇeya m. *Atlk* 4.160 parvatāntara.

Ṛkṣa mountain :

Ṛkṣa m. *TŚcś* 35.4 ; *Med.* 180.6 ; *Śs* 330.5 parvatabheda ; 345.4 mahīdhara.

Sahyādri :

Sahya[148] m. *AS* 32.388 adri ; *TŚ* 35.4 ; *Med.* 124.59 śailāntara ; *NS* 931. parvatāntara.

Śaktimat :

Śaktimat m. *TŚcś* 35.4.

Śambara :

Śambara m. *AS* 98.642 giribheda. (It also means a mountain in general).

Śuktimat :

Śuktimat m. *TŚ* 35.4.

145. *MW* 833.2 : ' N. of a mountain range near Meru.

146. The Nīlaparvata is identified with (1) a hill in Puri in Orissa on which the temple of Jagannātha is situated ; (2) a hill at Gauhati in Assam on which the temple of Kāmākhyā devī was built ; and (3) the Haridvar hills. *GD* 140.

147. See *Ragh* 4.51 ' stanāviva diśas tasyāḥ śailau malaya*darduarau*'. While explaining this line the late G. R. NANDARGIGAR remarks, " In the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, Malaya and Dardura are spoken of in one connection. I am therefore inclined to think that Dardura meant that portion of the Ghats which form the southern boundary of Mysore " (*Raghuvaṁśa*, Notes p. 77).

148. See also *Bārhaspatya-sūtra* 3.81, 86, 109, 130.

Suleman range in the Punjab :

Añjana m. *BS* 1.8 Giribheda.

Sutala :

Sutala m. *AS* 105.729 giribheda.

Sudāman :

Sudāman m. *Atlk* 3.276 śaila.

Suyāmuna :

Suyāmuna m. *AS* 128.210.

Śvetaparvata :

Śveta[149] m. 62.67 adribheda ; *Śs* 134.5 adribheda.

Trikūṭa[150] :

Citrakūṭam. *Vaij* 41.4 Citrakūṭastrikūṭaḥ.
Trikakud m. *Abhc* 140.1030 Trikūṭa ; *Vaij* 41.4. Trikūṭas trikakuc ca saḥ.
Trikūṭa m. *Abhc* 140.1030 trikakud ; *Vaij* 41.4 ; *KJ* 94 suvela.
Trimukuṭa m. *Abhc* 140.1030 trikūṭa.
Suvela m. *Abhc* 140.1030 trikūṭa ; *Med.* 168. 145 parvatāntara ; *Śs* 311.3 parvata ; *KJ* 94 trikūṭa ; *Vaij* 41.4.

Veṅkaṭagiri :

Kesara m. *KJ* 94 Veṅkaṭādris tu kesaraḥ.
Veṅkaṭa[151] m. *Vaij* 41.10.
Veṅkaṭādri m. *KJ* 94.
Siṁha m. *Vaij* 41.10.

Viṭa :

Viṭa m. *Med.* 37.27 adri.

Vidyutvat :

Vidyutvat m. *Vaij* 36.12 Vidyutvān yatra parvataḥ.

149. The portion of the Himalayas to the east of Tibet, *GD* 200 ; Moti Chandra, on the other hand, identifies the Śvetaparvata with the Safid-koh, overlooking the plain of Afghanistan over Gazni, *GESM* 12.

150. *GD* 205 : "1. A mountain in the South-east corner of Ceylon, 2. Trikūṭa, a lofty mountain to the north of the Panjab and south of Kashmir, containing a holy spring ; it is the Trikakud of the Atharvaveda."

151. *MW* 1014.1 ; " (Prākrit for Vyaṅkaṭa) N. of a very sacred hill in the Drāviḍa country... and on the summit is the celebrated temple dedicated to Krishna or Viṣṇu in his character of 'Lord of Veṅkaṭa' also called Śrīpāti or Tirupāti, whence the hill is somtimes popularly known as Tripati......'

Vindhya :

jalavāla m. *KJ* 94.
Jalavālaka (also °bālaka) m. *Abhc* 140.129 ; *Vaij* 41.6 vindhyas tu jalavālakaḥ.
Pāriyātra[152] m. *TŚ* 35.4.
Pāriyātraka m. *Vaij* 41.7 Sudāruḥ pāriyātrakaḥ ; *TŚcś* 35.4 ; *AK* 2.3.3.
Pāriyātrika m. *TŚcś* 35.4 ; *Abhc* 140.1031 ; *ŚN* 914.
Mekala m. *ŚR* 56.70 vindhya.
Mekhala m. *ŚR* 56.70.
Vindhya m. *Abhc* 140.1029 ; *ŚN* 217 ; *AK* 2.3.3 ; *TŚ* 31.7 ; 35.4 ; *Med.* 124.55 adribheda ; *ŚR* 56.70 ; *Śs* 239.16 parvata ; *Vaij* 41.6.
Vindhyādri m. *KJ* 94.
Sudāru[153] m. *Vaij* 41.7 ; *Abhc* 149.1031.

Vṛtra :

Vṛtra m. *Med.* 139.85 śailabheda ; *Śs* 260.2.

Western Mountain, the :

Asta[154] m. *Abhc* 140.1027 ; *Med.* 54.2 ; paścimācala ; *AK* 2.3.2 astas tu caramakṣmābhṛt ; *MKh* 22.299 paścimācala ; *Med.* 51.2 paścimācala ; *Vaij* 41.11.
Astādri m. *TŚ* 35.3.
Caramācala m. *TŚ* 35.3.
Caramādri m. *Abhc* 140.1027.
Vipula m. *Med.* 167.132 paścimabhūdhara ; *Śs* 309.19 paścimabhūdhara.

7. Lakes and Rivers

Adhṛsyā :

Adhṛsyā f. *Med.* 125.68 taṭinībheda ; *Śs* 241.16.

Aṅgāritā :

Aṅgārita f. *Med.* 71.80 nadībheda.

Ātreyī[155] :

Ātreyī f. *TŚ* 198.306, nadībheda ; *Med.* 126.4 nadībheda ; *Śs* 242.6 nadībheda.

152. The Pāriyātra was regarded as the Western part of the Vindhya mountain. The Hindukush and the Pamir were also called by the name Pāriyātra, *GD* 149.
153. Sudāru is the epithet of Pāriyātra, which is a part of the Vindhya mountain.
154. *MW* 122 : 'The Western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set ; *Apte* 187.1 cf. also *Śi* 9.1 ; *Ragh* 16.11 ; *Śak* 4.1.
155. *Apte* 211.2 : 'N. of a river in the north of Bengal also called Tistā '.

Bāhudā :

Arjunī[156] f. *Abhc* 148.1086 ; *Śs* 190.12 ; *UNv* 47.6 ; *Auṇ* 137.163.
Bāhudā[157] f. *AK* 1.10.33 ; *Vaij* 156.52.
Saitvāhinī f. *Abhc* 148.1086 ; *AK* 1.10.33, *Vaij* 156.52 bāhudā.
Saitā f. *Vaij* 156.52 bāhudā.

Bāṇā :

Bāṇā f. *Śs* 106.18.

Bartarūka :

Bartarūka (v. l. var°) *VLK* 36.208 saridantara.
Vartarūka m. *Atlk* 4.176 nadībheda ; *Med.* 18.12 nadībheda ; *Śs* 41.17 nadībheda.

Betwa :

Vetravatī[158] f. *AK* 1.10.34.

Bias :

Vipāś f. *AK* 1.10.33 ; *ŚR* 59.104 vīpāśā ; *Abhc* 148.1086 ; *Vaij* 156.54.
Vipāśā[159] f. *Abhc* 148.1086 ; *AK* 1.10.33 ; *Vaij* 156.54 ; *AS* 108.763 saridbheda ; *ŚR* 59.104 vipāś.

Brahmaputrā :

Brahmaputra m. *Abhc* 134.281 nadabhid ; *Med.* 155.285 nadabheda.
Lohita[160] m. *Atlk* 3.228 nada ; *Śs* 151.17 nadāntara.
Lauhitya[161] m. *Med.* 128.102 madāntara ; *Śs* 245.2 nadabhid.

Cambal (in Rajputana) :

Carmaṇvatī f. *AS* 120.112 nadībhid ; *Atlk* 4.78 sindhuviśeṣa ; *TŚ* 145.156 nadībheda ; *Med.* 72.98 nadībheda ; *Śs* 161.13 saridbheda.

Candanī :

Candanī f. *Med.* 92.60 nadībhid.

156. *MW* 91 : ' N. of the river Bāhudā or Karatoyā ; *ŚR* identifies it with karatoyā saying that it is to the north of Bengal, 40 ; *GD* 11.
157. *MW* thinks it to be probably identical with the Vitastā or Hydaspes and modern Jhelam. Dey identifies it with the river Dhavalā or Dhumela or Burha-Rapti, a feeder of the Rapti in Oudh, *GD* 16 ; Pargiter identifies it with the Rāmagaṅgā which joins the Ganges near Kanauj. (*ibid*).
158. See *MW* 1015.1 ; also B. C. Law, *IS* 150, 191 where Vetravatī is identified with the modern Betwa, on the banks of which stood the city named Vettavatī (*Jātaka* IV. p. 380).
159. Cf. *GD* 38 and *MW* 974.8. The river Vipāśā is considered identical with the νφασ is of Arrian, the Hyphasis of Pliny, and βiπaσ is of Ptolemy (*ibid*).
160. *Apte* and *MW* identify Lohita with the river Brahmaputrā.
161. Cf. *GD* 115.

Candrabhāgā :

candrakā f. *Abhc* 148.1085.
Candrabhāgā[162] f. *AK* 1.10.34; *Abhc* 148.1085; *Ślch* 240.1847; *ŚR* 59.103; *Śs* 67.11 nadībhid; *PM* 37.13.
Candrikā f. *ŚR* 59.103.
Bhāgī f. *ŚR* 103.

Chautang :

Dṛṣadvatī[163] f. *Med.* 72.200 nadībheda; *Śs* 161.19 nadībheda.

Chinab :

Asiknī[164] f. *Med.* 90.33 nadībhid; *Śs* 190.15 nadībhid.

Citrā :

Citrā f. *Med.* 135.34 nadībheda.

Gandak :

Gaṇḍakī[165] f. *Med.* 7.81 saridantara; *Śs* 13.11 nadībheda.

Ganges, the :

Adhvagā f. *TŚ* 28.23.
Ugraśekharā f. *TŚ* 28.23; *śabdaratnāvali* as quoted in *ŚK* 1.1220.
Ṛsikulyā f. *Abhc* 148.1082.
Kirātī f. *AS* 70.272 kirātī kuṭṭanī gaṅgā...
Kuṭilā f. *Nāma* s. 18ᵃ.10 kuṭileti tu Gaṅgāyā Vāmanapurāṇe prasiddhaṁ nāma.
Kumārasū f. *Abhc* 148.1081.
Khāpagā f. *Abhc* 148.1082.
Gaṅgā f. *AK* 1.10.31; *Abhr* 3.51; *Abhc* 148.1081; *ŚN* 231; *PR* 545; *TŚ MKh* 27.366 Haimavatī; 30.405 viṣṇupadī; *PM* 39.69? *KŚ* 25.11 gaṅgāyāḥ pāvane sthānam; *Śs* 59.10 tripathagā; *Auṇ* 52.541 dyusarit; *Nāmas* 18ᵃ.11.
Gandinī f. *TŚ* 28.23 (v.l. gandhinī comm.).
Jahnukanyā f. *Ślch* 240.1846 Jāhnavī.
Jahnutanayā f. *AK* 1.10.31; *PM* 37.19.

162. *MW* 387.2: 'The river Chinab in the Punjab', *Apte* 428: 'N. of a river in the south'; *GD* 47: 1. 'The Chinab-the Acesenis of the Greeks or rather the united streams of the Jhelam and the Chinab......2. The river Bhīmā, a branch of Kṛṣṇā'.

163. *GD* (57) identifies Dṛṣadvatī with Caggar (Ghagar) but states (on p. 227) that the identification is wrong; identified by CUNNINGHAM with the river *Rakhni* which flows by the south-east of Thaneshwar (*ibid*). It has also been identified with the modern Chitang, Chautang or Chitang, running parallel to the Sarasvat (*ibid*).

164. *Apte*: 191. 1: 'N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line "*imam me gaṅge yamune.*" *GD* (12) identifies it with Chinab or Candrabhāgā.

165. See *GD* 60. It rises in the Saptagaṇḍaki or Dhavalagiri range of the Himalayas and joins the Ganges at Sonepur (*ibid*).

Jāhnavī f. *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *ŚN* 231 ; *Ślch* 240, 1846 ; *PR* 545 ; *Aun* 130.88.
Tridaśadīrghikā f. *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *Abhc* 3.51.
Tripathagā f. *AK* 1.10.31 ; *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *ŚN* 232 ; *Abhr* 3.51 ; *PM* 37.10 ; *Śs* 59.10.
Trimārgagā f. *Vaij* 156.47 Devasindhus trimārgagā ; 156.49 dharmādravī.
Triśrotas f. *AK* 1.10.31 ; *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *ŚN* 231 ; *PM* 37.10.
Devasindhu f. *Vaij* 156.47.
Dharmadravī f. *TŚ* 28.24 ; *Vaij* 156.49.
Nandinī f. *Med.* 93.81 gaṅgā.
Pavitrā f. *AS* 96.609 nadībhid ; *ŚN* 233.
Puṇyā f. *Nāma s* 18[a] 11. gaṅgā viṣṇupadī puṇyā.
Puraṁdarā f. *HR* 224.51 saritā.
Bhāgīrathī f. *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *AK* 1.10.31 ; *ŚN* 233 ; *PM* 37.10.
Bhīṣmasū f. *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *AK* 1.10.31 ; *ŚN* 232 ; *PM* 37.10.
Bhogavatī f. *ŚK* 41.531 nadī ; *AS* 122.128 saridantara ; *Atlk* 4.41 taṭinībhid *MKh* 27.362 nadī ; *Med.* 74.16 nadī ; *Vaij* 156.49 pātāle bhogavatyasau.
Mandākinī f. *Abhc* 148.1081 ; *ŚN* 232 ; *PR* 545 ; *Vaij* 16.26.
Mālinī f. *AS* 82.428 ; *Med.* 95.6 nadībhid ; *Śs* 197.8 nadibhid.
Viyadāpagā f. *ŚN* 232.
Viṣṇupadi (°dī) f. *Nāma s* 18[a], 11 ; *Abhc* 148.1802 ; *AK* 1.10.31 ; *Atlk* 4.176 ; *ŚN* 233 ; *Med.* 82.53 gaṅgā ; *PM* 37.9 ; *Śs* 179.9 Jāhnavī ; *Vaij* 156.48 gaṅgā.
Sarasvatī f. *Vaij* 280.67 ; *Nāma s* 24*b*.10 cf. : 'Sarasvatī nadībhede nadīmātre ca vāci ca / *Gaṅgāyīṁ* gavimedinyāṁ strīratne ca vacasyapi."
Saridvarā f. *Abhc* 148.1082 ; *Abhr* 3.51.
Siddhagā f. *Abhc* 148.1082.
Siddhasindhu f. *TŚ* 28.24.
Sītā f. *TŚ* 157.191 'Śītā lāṅgalarekhā syādvyomagaṅgā '......comm. 'vyomagaṅgā bhadrāśvavarṣasthita-gaṅgā ' ; *KS* 14.3 'Śītābālaṁ[166] hi rohitaṁ dṛṣṭvā.
Suradīrghikā f. *ŚN* 231.
Suranimnagā f. *AK* 1.10.31 ; *PM* 37.9.
Suralā f. *HR* 224.51.
Surasarit f. *PR* 545.
Surasaridvarā f. *PR* 545.
Svargigā f. *Abhc* 148.1082.
Svarṇadī f. *Vaij* 16.26.
Svarnadī f. *ŚN* 231.
Svarvāpī f. *Abhc* 148.1082 ; *Vaij* 156.48.
Svaḥ gā f. *Abhc* 148.1082.
Haraśekharā f. *Abhc* 148.1082 ; *ŚN* 233 ; *Nāma s* 18[a].10 ; *Vaij* 156.48.
Haimavatī f. 148.1052 ; *AS* 122.136 ; *TŚ* 28,23.

166. Ed. identifies Sītā with Gaṅgā.

Godāvarī :

Godā f. *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Abhc* 148.1084 ; * Śs* 172.10 godāvarī nadī.
Godāvarī f. *DNca* 8.14 ; *Abhc* 108.1084 ; *PM* 37.13 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *TŚ* 29.25 ; *KS* 2.5 ; *ŚR* 59.102.
Golā f. *AS* 40.496 godāvarī ; *DNch* 2.104 ; *TŚ* 29.25 ; *TŚ* 229.391 " maṇḍale maṇike golā golaṁ godāvarī sakhī " ; *Med.* 158.14 godāvarī.
Gautamī f. *TŚ* 29.25 ; *Śs* 228.17.
Bhīmopalā f. *TŚ* 29.25 (comm. godāvarī).
Saptagodāvara n. *TŚ* 29.26 ; *TŚc* 29.26 ' saptagodāvaram iti Gautamī '.

Gogra :

Kosalānadī f. *ŚR* 59.103 ' sarayuḥ kosalānadī '.
Gharghara[167] m. *AS* 94.586 nadāntara ; *Med.* 144.151 nadāntara ; *Śs* 270.6.
Ghargharikā f. *Atlk* 4.73 sindhubheda ; *AS* 112.12 saridantara.
Sarayu[168] f. *PM* 37.13 ; *ŚR* 103 kosalānadī ; *Auṇ* 127.57 (also °*yū*) nadībheda Gomatī (Modern Gumti river).
Gotamī f. *ŚR* 59.104 vasiṣṭhā ; *Abhc* 148.1085 ; *Slch* 240.1847 ; *TŚ* 29.25 ; *PM* 37.14 nadībheda ; *Śs* 142.1 nadibeda.
Vāsiṣṭhā f. *ŚR* 59.104.
Vāsiṣṭhī f. *Abhc* 148.1085 ; *TŚ* 29.25 ; *ŚR* 59.104.

Indus :

Sindhu[169] f. *AS* 22.259 nadabheda ; *ŚK* 25.312 nadaprabheda ; *AK* 3.3.101 nadaviśeṣa ; *MKh* 30.411 nadabheda ; *NS* 91.19 nadī ; *PM* 37.14 nadībheda ; *Śs* 182.11 ; *UNv* 5 ; *Auṇ* 15.149 nada ; *Vaij* 238.194.

Jambu :

Jambu[170] f. *Med.* 111.4 sumerusarit ; *Śs* 216.5 sumerusarit.
Jambūnadī f. *KJ* 94 Jambūnadībhavam jāmbavam iti.

Jharjhara :

Jharjhara m. *Med.* nadāntara 145.158 ; *TŚ* 214.352 ; *Śs* 271.8 ; *Auṇ* 157.377.

Karatoyā[171] :

Karatoyā f. *Abhc* 148.1085 ; karatoyā sadānīrā ; *AK* 1.10.23.
Sadānīrā[172] f. *Abhc* 148.1085 ; *AK* 1.10.23.

167. *GD* 65. The river Ghagra or Gogra rises in Kumaun and joins the Sarayu......
168. *GD* (181) identifies Sarayu with the river Gogra while *MW* (1182.1) considers it as a tributary of the Gogra. See also B. C. Law, *IS* 6, 187-8.
169. For the river Sindhu see *GD* 186 and B. C. Law, *IS* 188-9.
170. *MW* 412.2 : ' N. of a fabulous river (flowing from the mountain Meru. Cf. *Mbh.* vi. 277 f.'
171. *GD* 93 : ' A sacred river which flows through the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra. It formed the boundary between the kingdom of Bengal and Kāmarūpa at the time of the *Mahābhārata* (Vana ch. 85) ; see Sadānīrā. It flows through the ancient Puṇḍra. It is called Karatoyā or Kuratī."

Kasai :

Kapiśā[173] f. *Śs* 327.2 nadībheda.

Kauśiki[174] :

Kauśikī f. *VLK* 13.68 nadībheda ; *Med.* 7.77 nadībheda ; *Śs* 12.14 nadībheda.

Kāverī :

Arddhagaṅgā[175] f. *TŚ* 29.25 ' syādardhagaṅgā kāverī '.
Arddhajāhnavī f. *Abhc* 148.1084 ; *HR* 224.51. Kāverī.
Kāverī f. *Abhc* 148.1084 ; *AS* 93.572 saridantara ; *AK* 1.10 35 ; *TŚ* 29.25 ardhagaṅgā ; *HR* 224.51 ; *Med.* 143.133 Saridbheda ; *PM* 37.14 ; *Śs* 267.13 saridbheda ; *Nāma s* 18^a.11.

Kṛṣṇā :

Kṛṣṇā f. *Śs* 104.8.

Kumārī[176] :

Kumārī f. *Med.* 143.139 nadībheda ; *Śs* 268.8 nadībhid ; *Auṇ* 158.392 nadībhid.

Lun :

Lavaṇā[177] f. *Med.* 53.75 ; *Śs* 115.5.

Māhī[178] :

Mahī f. *Med.* 191.7 nadyantara ; *Śs* 341.8 nadyantara.

Mālatī :

Mālatī f. *AS* 72.305 nadī.

Mālikā :

Mālikā f. *VLK* 24.137 saridantara ; *Med.* 12.39 nadībheda ; *Śs* 24.8 saridantara.

172. See *GD* 171.
173. The river Suvarṇarekha in Orissa...PARIGITER correctly identifies it with the river Kāsai which flows through the district of Midnapur in Bengal. *GD* 91.
174. *GD* 97 : ' 1. The river Kusi. 2. A branch of Dṛṣadvati (Chitang) in Kurukṣetra.
175. See *GD* 10.
176. *GD* 107 : 1. ' The river Kaorhari which rises in the Śuktimat range in the Behar sub-division near Rajgir. 2. The Kuari-nadī of Tavernier which joins the river Sindh, a tributory of the river Yamunā, 12 miles from Dholpur."
177. *GD* (114) observes that Lavaṇā is identical with Lun or Nun nadī which rises near Paniar and falls into the Sind at Chandpursoṇari in Malwa.
178. 1. A river in Malwa. 2. A tributory of the river Gaṇḍak. *GD* 119.

Marulā :

Marulā f. *Śs* 308.14 nadībheda.

Narmadā :

Indujā f. *Abhc* 148.1083.
Narmadā f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *AS* 77.362 revā ; *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Med.* 81.33 saridantara ; *PM* 37.12 ; *Śs* 59.19 mekalakanyakā ; 176.12.
Pūrvagaṅgā f. *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *TŚ* 28.24.
Murandalā f. *TŚ* 28.24.
Muralā f. *TŚ* 28.24.
Mekalakanyakā f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Ślch* 241.1847 revā ; *PM* 37.12 narmadā ; *Śs* 52.19 narmadā.
Mekhalakanyakā f. *Vaij* 156.51.
Mekhalādrijā f. *Abhc* 148.1083.
Revā f. *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *AK* 1.10.32 ; *AS* 77.362 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Ślch* 240.1847 ; *TŚ* 28.24 ; *Med.* 172.21 nadībhid ; *PM* 37.12 narmadā ; *Śs* 318.1 nadyām ; *Vaij* 156.51.
Somabhavā f. *Vaij* 156.51.
Somodbhavā f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *PM* 37.12.

Nīlāñjasā :

Nīlāñjasā f. *AS* 138.344 nadībheda ; *Med.* 189.5 saridbheda ; *Śs* 339.6.

Pampā lake :

Pampā f. *Lśch* 47.18 sarovaraviśeṣa.

Pañjkora :

Gaurī[179] f. *UNv* 57.9 nadībhid ; *Auṇ* 95.140 nadībheda.

Pārāvatī[180] :

Pārāvatī f. *Med.* 73.13 nadībheda ; *Śs* 163.11 nadībhid.

Pārvatī :

Pārā f. *MKh* 50.685 nadībhid ; *Med.* 136.56 nadībhid ; *Śs* 256.17 reads *pārī* with v.l. *pārā*.

179. Dey identifies Gaurī with the river Panjkora (the Guaraeus of the Greeks) uniting with the river Swat to form the Landoi, an affluent of the Kabul river, *GD* 68.

180. A river in Malwa, which winding to the north of Narwar, falls into the Sindhu near Bijaynagar, *GD* 148 ; *MW* 619 : 2 ' N. of a river (said to flow from the Pāriyātra mountains or the central and western portion of the Vindhya chain ').

Pathyā :

Pathyā f. *PM* 37.14.

Phalgu[181] :

Phalgu f. *Śs* 60.9 nadībeda ; *UNv* 6.

Picchilā :[182]

Picchilā f. *Śs* 307.13 nadībheda.

Pūrṇā :

Payoṣṇī[183] f. *PM* 37.14.

Puṣkariṇī :

Puṣkariṇī f. *Atlk* 4.133 nadī.

Pūgā :

Pūgā (or °gī) f. *Med.* 23.11 nadibheda.

Rahaṣyā :

Rahasyā f. *Med.* 128.102 nadībheda ; *Śs* 245-1 nadībhid.

Rākā :

Rākā f. *Med.* 3.31 nadyantara ; *UNv* 44.11 śrotasvinībhid ; *Auṇ* 131.92 nadyantara.

Rāsnā :

Rāsnā f. *Śs* 257.17.

Sabarmati :

Candanā[184] (f. v.1.° *nī*) f. *Śs* 193.8 nadībhid ; *Med.* 92.60 (°*nī*) nadībhid ; *Auṇ* 110.297 (° *nī*) nadībheda.

Śakvarī :

Śakvarī f. *AS* 98.644 saridantara ; *Śs* 281.4 nadī.

181. According to Dey, *GD* 156, Phalgu is the name of the united stream of the Nīlāñjasā (or Nīlāñjana) and the Mohana near the Mora-hill about a mile below Buddhagayā. It flows through Gayā.

182. Can it be the river Picchahillā mentioned by Dey in *GD* 156 ? It is supposed to be a river in Kāmarūpa or Assam.

183. *Apte* 586.2 : 'पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tāptī river, but more correctly with Pūrṇā, a feeder of that river'. For other details see *GD*.

184. The river Candanā is identified with the river Sabarmati in Gujarat as also with the river Chandan in the Santhal Pargana in Bengal, *GD* 46.

Śālmali :

Śālmali f. *Med.* 166.115 Sindhubheda.

Sandhyā :

Sandhyā[185] f. *Śs* 240.9 nadyantara.

Sarasvatī :

Brahmaputrī f. *Abhc* 148.1085.
Sarasvatī[186] f. *Abhc* 148.1085 ; *AS* 122.134 saridbhid ; *AK* 1.10.34 ; *Ślch* 10.116 ; *Atlk* 4.188 ; *Med.* 74.23 nadībhed ; *Nāmā s* 24^b.9 nadībhid ; *NS* 90.4 nadyantara ; *PM* 37.13 ; *Śs* 164.19 nadībheda ; *Vaij* 156.56 ; 279.16.

Śarāvatī :

Śarāvatī[187] f. *Abhc* 129.952 ; *AK* 1.10.34 ; *KDK* 5.9 pūrvapāścātyayor nadī ; *Vaij* 156.56.

Śīghrā :

Śīghrā f. *PM* 37.14.

Siprā :

Avantigā f. *ŚR* 59.105.
Vaitaraṇī[188] f. *ŚR ibid.* Śiprā.
Śiprā f. *ŚR* 59.105 ' Vaitaraṇī Vaitarṇiravantigā Siprā Sṛprā'pi ' ; *Med.* 140.97 saridantara ; *Śs* 262.3 nadyantara.
Sṛprā f. *ŚR* 59.105.

Sona or Sone :

Śoṇa[189] m. *AS* 14.157 nada ; *An* 1.45 ; *AK* 1.10.34 ; *VLK* 105.32 nada ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Med.* 49.31 nada ; *NS* 85.12 nadāntara ; *Śs* 108.3.
Hiraṇyabāhu m. *Abhr* 3.5.2
Hiraṇyavāha m. *ibid.*

Sutlej :

Śatadru[190] f. *Abhc* 148.1084 ; *AK* 1.10.33 ; *ŚR* 59.102 Śutudri ; *Śs* 281.9 nadībheda ; *UNv* 8.5. nadī ; *Auṇ* 23.235 nadībheda.

185. Supposed to be a tributary of the river Yamunā.
186. For a detailed account of Sarasvatī see B. C. Law *IS* 189-91.
187. Variously identified with the river Bāṇagaṅgā, with Fyzabad in Oudh ; Dey is inclined to regard *Śarāvatī* as the corruption of *Śrāvasti* (modern Sahet-mahet) on the Rāptī. It is also identified with Rāptī, *GD* 181.
188. Hemacandra records it as a mythical river ; cf. *Abhc* 148.1086 Vaitaraṇī narakasthā.
189. *GD* 188 : ' The river Sone, which has got its source in the Amarakaṇṭaka mountain. See also *MW* 1091.2.
190. Cf. *GD* 182.

Śatadrū f. *Vaij* 156.54.
Śitadru f. *Śs* 282.6 nadībhid.
Śutudri f. *Abhc* 148.1084 ; *AK* 1.10.33 ; *ŚR* 59.102.

Tamasā :

Tamasā f. *UNv* 54.10 nadī ; *Auṇ* 154.344 sarit.

Tāpī :

Tapanātmajā f. *Abhc* 148.1084.
Tapanī f. *Abhc* 148.1084.
Tapinī f. *Vaij* 156.53 Tāpī tu tapinī śaibyā.
Tāpi (or °*pī*) *ŚR* 59.102 Tāpī ; *Abhc* 148.1084 ; *Med.* 108.7 nadyantara ; *Śs* 210.15 nadyantara ; *Vaij* 156.53.
Śaibyā f. *Vaij* 156.53.

Tridivā :

Tridivā f. *Med.* 174.37 saridantara.

Tungabhadrā :

Tungabhadrā f. *AS* 132.262 nadībheda ; *Med.* 153.263 nadībheda ; *Śs* 288.5 nadībheda ; *Vaij* 156.56 'Tuṅgabhadrā Sarasvatī'.

Udhaya :

Udhaya m. *Vaij* 156.58.

Varuṇā :

Varuṇā f. *Med.* 52.66 nadībhid.

Varṇu :

Varṇu m. *UNv* 44.7 nada ; *Auṇ* 130.89.

Veṇā :

Vennā f. *Auṇ* 124.25 taraṅgiṇī.

Veṇī :

Veni f. *Śs* 107.14.
Veṇī f. *AK* 3.3.427 nadibheda ; *Med.* 49.29 nadyantara ; *Śs* 107.15. nadī.

Yamunā :

Kalindraputrī[191] f. *Ślch* 240.1847.

191. Cf. *Ragh.* 6.48 ; 'Kalindakanyā mathurām gatā'pi'.

Kālindī f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *ŚN* 234 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *Ślch* 240.1847 ; *PM* 37.11.
Tāpī f. *TŚ* 28.24 yamunā.
Dinakarātmajā f. *Abhr* 3.52.
Yamabhaginī f. *Abhc* 148.1083.
Yamasvasṛ f. *ŚN* 234 ; *Med.* 189.60 yamunā ; *Śs* 339.13 yamunā.
Yamī f. *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *ŚT* 28.24.
Yamunā f. *Abhc* 148.1083 ; *AK* 1.10.32 ; *ŚN* 234 ; *Abhr* 3.52 ; *TŚ* 28.24 ; *PM* 37.11 ; *KS* 21.2 yamunātaṭaśādabhave ; *Śs* 339.13 ; yamasvasṛ ; *UNv* 4.11 kālindī ; *Auṇ* 137.166 nadībhid.
Śamanasvasṛ f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *PM* 37.11.
Syāmā f. *Med* 117.33 yamunā ; *Śs* 226.14 yamunā ; *UNv* 22.7 yamunā.
Sūryajā f. *Abhc* 148.1083.
Sūryatanayā f. *AK* 1.10.32 ; *PM* 37.11.
Sūryaputrī f. *ŚN* 234.
Sūryātmajā f. *ŚR* 59.102.
Saurī f. *ŚN* 234.

Yarkand :

Bhadrā[192] f. *Med.* 138·71 nadī ; *UNv* 30·6 nadībhid.

8. Oceans and Seas

Ikṣu m. *TŚ* 30.5.

Ikṣūdaka m. *Vaij* 35.11.

Kālodaka m. *Vaij* 36.15.

Kṣīrasamudra :

Kalaśodadhi m. *Vaij* 36.11 Kṣīrābdhi.
Kṣīra m. *ŚN* 911.
Ksirābdhi m. *Vaij* 36.11.
Kṣīroda m. *Vaij* 36.11 Kṣīrābdhi.
Manthodadhi m. *Vaij* 36.11, 22 Kṣīrābdhi.

Dadhi m. *ŚN* 762, 911 ; *TŚ* 30.5.

Dugdha m. *TŚ* 30.5.

Payomaya m. *TŚ* 30.5.

192. The river Bhadrā is identified with the river Yarkand and is also called Zarafshan. It is also said to be a part of the Ganges, *GD* 81.

Lavaṇa samudra :

Lavaṇa m. *ŚN* 911 ; *TŚ* 30.5 ; *Med.* 53.75 sindhubhid ; *Vaij* 35.10 lavaṇoda.
Lavaṇārṇava m. *KJ* 93.
Lavaṇoda m. *Vaij* 35.10.
Lāvaṇa m. *KJ* 93 Lavaṇārṇava ; *Vaij* 35.20.

Lohitya m. *Vaij* 36.17 raktavahaḥ lohityo nāma vāridhiḥ.
Sarpis m. *TŚ* 30.5.
Surā f. *TŚ* 30.5.
Svādu m. *ŚN* 911.

9. Cities, Towns and Villages etc.

Allahabad :

Agnihotragṛha n. *KDK* 10.19.
Jarāsandhapura n. *KDK* 11.26 Prayāga.
Prayāga m. *KDK* 5.8 pratyageva prayāgāc ca ; 10.19 ; *TŚ* 31.6 ; 32.14.
Prājāpatya m. *KDK* 10.19 ; *TŚ* 34.14.

Alwar :

Hariścandrapura[193] n. *TŚ* 33.19 (comm. śobhapura).
Śaubha (= Saubha)[194] n. *TŚ* 33.19 hariścandrapura.

Ānandapura or Barānagara[195] :

Camatkārapura n. *KDK* 11.24.
Vṛddhanagara n. *KDK* 11.24 camatkārapura.

Ayodhyā :

Ayodhyā f. *Abhc* 132.975 ; *KDK* 10.15 ayodhyottarakosalā ; *TŚ* 31.12 ; *ŚR* 52.26.
Uttarakośalā[196] (v. l. ° salā) f. *KDK* 10.15 ; *ŚT* 31.12 ; *ŚR* 52.26.
Kośalā f. *KDK* 10.16 ; *Abhc* 132.975.
Kosalā f. *ŚR* 52.26.
Śāketa n. *KDK* 10.15.
Sāketa n. *Abhc* 132.975 ; *KDK* 10.15 ; *TŚ* 31.12 ; *Śs* 156.12 ; *Vaij* 159.10.

193. *MW* 1291.1 : 'The city of Hariścandra (= Saubha).'
194. Dev identifies Saubhanagara with Śālvapura, which according to Cunningham was identical with modern Alwar, *GD* 175.
195. *MW* 388.2 : "—nagara. N. of a town (= Vṛddhanagara. Gal." See also *GD* 48, where it is identified with Ānandapura or Baranagara in the district of Ahmedabad in Gujarat, anciently called the Ānartadeśa.
196. Cf. *Ragh* 9.1 : 'Pituranantaramuttarakosalān......" The commentator Cāritravardhana identified Uttarakosalā with Ayodhyā : '°Kosalānāmiti pāṭhe 'yodhyāyām ity arthaḥ'. Udbhaṭa as quoted in *ŚK* 224.3 : "...Raghupatiḥ kva *gatottarakośalā*."

Benares :

Avimuktaka n. *KDK* 11.21.
Ānandavana[197] n. *KDK* 11.21.
Kāśi or Kaśī f. *Abhc* 132.974 ; *Abhr* 2.132 ; *KDK* 11.20, 21 ; *Med.* 176.3 vārāṇasīpura ; *ŚR* 52.25 ; *UNv* 75.1 vārāṇasī ; *Auṇ* 192.334 puram ; *Vaij* 38.79 ; *Śs* 325.5 vārāṇasīpura.
Kāśikā f. *Śs* 10.16 purībheda.
Kāsi (or °*sī*) *ŚR* 52.25.
Jitvari[198] f. *KDK* 10.20 ; *ŚT* 32.15.
Tapodhana n. *KDK* 10.20 ; *TS* 32.15.
Tīrtharājī f. *KDK* 10.20 ; *TŚ* 32.16 ; *TŚcs.* tīrtharājī.
Puriśreṣṭhā f. *KDK* 10.20.
Bārāṇasi f. *TŚcś* 32.16.
Mahāśmaśāna n. *KDK* 11.21.
Vanārasī f. *ŚR* 52.25.
Varaṇāsī f. *KDK* 11.21.
Varāṇasi f. *ŚR* 52.25 ; *Abhc* 132.974 ; *KDK* 11.21.
Vāraṇasi f. *Śs* 339.17 pūrbhid.
Vāraṇāsī f. *Vaij* 159.13.
Vāraṇaśī f. *KDK* 11.21.
Vārāṇasī f. *Vaij* 159.13 ; *Abhc* 132.974 ; *TŚ* 32.16 ; *ŚR* 52.25 ; *Śs* 339.17 pūbhid ; *Auṇ* 192.334 pura.
Śivapurī f. *ŚR* 52.25.
Śivapū f. *KDK* 10.20.
Śivaliṅga n. *KDK* 11.22.
Saṁyaminī[199] *Atlk* 4.200 pūr.

Bhagalpur :

Karṇapurī[200] f. *KDK* 11.27 campā ; *ŚR* 52.26.
Karṇapūr[201] f. *Med.* 133.967 campā.
Caṇyā (?) f. *ŚR* 52.26 Karṇapurī.
Campā f. *Abhc* 130.957 ; 133.956 mālinī ; *KDK* 11.27 mālinī ; *TŚ* 32.16 campānagarī ; *ŚR* 52.26 Karṇapurī.
Mālinī f. *Abhc* 133.976 campā ; *KDK* 11.27 ; *TŚ* campānagarī ; 178.252 ; *Med.* 95.6.
Lomapāda m. *Abhc* 133.977.
Lomapādapurī f. *KDK* 11.27.

197. *MW* : ' N. of Kāśī '.
198. *MW* 420.3 : ' The city of Baneres, Pāṇ. iv. 3.84 Pat.'
199. See *MW* 1112.1.
200. *GD* 94 : ' Karṇapura, near Bhagalpur, now called Karṇagad (see Campāpurī). According to Yule, Karṇagad is the Kartinagar of Ptolemy, *JASB* 18.895 ; *MW* (256.3) identifies it with Campā. the ancient name of Bhagalpur.
201. *MW* 256.3 : ' pur, ūr f. the capital of Karṇa, campā (the ancient N. for Bhagalpur), L.'

Chakranagar :

Ekacakra[202] n. *KDK* 10.15 ' ekacakraṁ harigṛhaṁ ; *TŚ* 31, 12 ' ekacakraṁ harigṛhaṁ śambhupūryatha vartaniḥ '.
Śambhupurī f. *TŚ* 31.12 ekacakra.
Harigṛha n. *KDK* 10.15 ; *TŚ* 31.12.

Chanderi :

Tripurī f. *Abhc* 132.975 cedinagarī ; *KDK* 10, 19 cedinagarī.

Conjeevaram :

Kāñcī[203] f. *AS* 6.57 purī ; *Atlk* 2.62 nagarībheda ; *Med.* 28.3 nagaraprabheda ; *Śs* 71.4 purī.

Delhi :

Indu(dra)prastha n. *KDK* 11.25.

Dvārakā :

Abdhinagarī f. *TŚ* 32.14.
Kuśasthalī[204] f. *KDK* 10.17.
Daśārha m. *TŚ* 31.10 (pl.) yadavaḥ.
Dvārakā f. *Abhc* 133.980 ; *TŚ* 32.14 ; *ŚR* 52.28 ; *KDK* 10.17 ; *Vaij* 159.11 dvāravatī.
Dvāravatī f. *Abhc* 133.900 ; *KDK* 10.17 ; *TŚ* 32.14 ; *Vaij* 159.11 dvārakā tu dvāravatī.
Dvārikā f. *KDK* 10.17.
Viṣṇupadī[205] f. *Atlk* 4.176.

Gandhavatī :

Gandhavatī f. *Med.* 72.96 purībhid ; *Śs* 161.7 purībhid.

Gayā :

Gayā f. *Abhc* 132.973 ' pūḥ Gayarājarṣeḥ ' ; *KDK* 11.26 Gayarājarṣipūḥ.

Hastināpura :

Gajāhva n. *KDK* 10.14 hastināpura ; *TŚ* 32.13 ; *Med.* 111.10.
Gajāhvaya n. *Abhc* 133.978 ; *KDK* 10.14 hastināpura ; *ŚR.* 52.27.

202. Identified with Chakranagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, *GD* 59.
203. Cf. *GD* 88.
204. *GD* 111 : 1. ' Dvārakā, the capital of Ānartta, in Gujarat. It was founded on the deserted site of Kuśasthalī by Krishna (Harivaṁśa, Ch. 112) '. See also *Sorensen* 433.
205. See *MW* 999.

Gajasāhvaya n. *KDK* 10.14.
Nāgāṅga n. *TŚcś* 32.13.
Nāgāhva n. *TŚ* 32.13 hastināpura ; *Vaij* 159.15 hastināpura.
Hastina n. *KDK* 10.14 hastinapura.
Hastinapura n. *Abhc* 133.978 ; *KDK* 10.14 ; *TŚ* 32.13 ; *ŚR* 52.27 ; *Vaij* 159.15.
Hastinī f. *Vaij* 159.15.
Hastinīpura n. *Abhc* 133.978 hastināpura ; *ŚR* 52.27.
Hastipura n. *KDK* 10.14 hastināpura.
Hāstina n. *TŚ* 32.13 hastināpura.
Hāstinapura n. *Abhc* 133.978 ; *KDK* 10.14 hastinapura ; *Vaij* 159.15 ; *ŚR* 52.27 Hāstināpuram.

Kanauj :

Kanyakubja n. *Abhc* 132.973 ; *ŚR* 52.25 ' Kanyakubjam tu gādhipūḥ ; *KDK* 10.16 ; but *Śs* 79.17 nīvṛdantara.
Kanyakubjā f. *Abhr* 2.132.
Kanyākubja n. *Abhc* 132.974 ; *KDK* 6.22 ; 10.16 ; *ŚK* 52.24 ; *Vaij* 159.14. ' Kanyākubjo mahodayaḥ '.
Kānyakubja[206] n. *KDK* 6.22, 10.16 ; *TŚ* 32.13.
Kuśasthala n. *KDK* 6.22 Kānyakubja ; *Abhc* 132.974 ; *TŚ* 32.13.
Kauśa m. *Abhc* 132.974 kuśasthala ; *KDK* 16.16 Kānyakubja.
Gādhipura n. *Abhc* 132.974 kanyākubja ; *KDK* 16.16 kānyakubja.
Gādhipū f. *ŚR* 52.24.
Mahodaya m. *Abhc* 132.973 kanyakubja ; *LŚca* 145.4 kanyakubjākhya deśaḥ ; *Atlk* 4.154 pura ; *KDK* 10.16 ; *NS* 25.6 ' Kanyākubjākhya nagare striyāṁ klībe mahodayā...' ; *Śs* 248.6 Kānyakubja ; *Vaij* 159.14 Kanyākubja.

Kosam[207] or Kośāmbī nagara :

Kauśāmbī[208] f. *Abhc* 132.975 ; *KDK* 10.19 ; *TŚ* 32.14.
Vatsapattana n. *Abhc* 132.975 ' Kauśāmbī vatsapattanam ' ; *KDK* 10.19 ; *TŚ* 32.14 Comm.—' Vatsasya Vatsarājasya pattanam nagaram '.

Kuṇḍinapura :

Kuṇḍina[209] n. *Abhc* 133.979 vidarbhā ; *Ślch* 239.1835 kuṇḍināpura ; *KDK* 11.29 ; *Auṇ* 100.185 nagara.

206. *GD* 89 ; *Śs* 79.17 mentions Kānyakubja as a country or region—nīvṛdantara.
207. *GD* 96 : an old village on the left bank of the Jumna, about thirty miles to the west of Allahabad.
208. *Ibid.*
209. See *Anargharāghava* 7.101, where it is stated that Kuṇḍina was a part of Mahārāṣṭra which included Vidarbha, *GD* 108.

Kuṇḍināpura n. *Ślch* 239.1835 ; *KDK* 11.29 ; *ŚR* 52.28.
Kuṇḍinī f. *ŚR* 52.28 kuḍinī (prob. w.r. for Kuṇḍinī).
Kuṇḍina n. *UNv* 33.6 nagarāntara.
Vidarbha n. *TŚ* 16.10 °lopāmudrākhyā ca vidarbhajā.[210]
Vidarbhā f. *Abhc* 133.979 ; *ŚR* 52.28 kuṇḍināpura.

Lamghan :

Muraṇḍa[211] m. *Abhc* 130.960 (pl.) lampākāḥ ; *Vaij* 37.50 (pl.) lampākāḥ.

Laṅkā :

Laṅkā f. *Śk* 58.654 nagarī ; *AS* 3.16 purī ; *VLK* 5.23 rakṣaḥpurī ; *Med.* 3.52 ; *NS* 77.6 pūḥ ; *LŚDur* 2.3 rākṣasapurī ; *Śs* 5.9 rakṣasāṁpurī ; *Auṇ* 131.97 rakṣaḥpurī ; *Vaij* 222.64 pūḥbheda.

Maheshwar :

Māhiṣmātī[212] f. *KDK* 11.25.
Sārasvata n. *KDK* 11.25.
Siddhapura n. *KDK* 11.25 māhiṣmatī.
Haihayapū f. *KDK* 11.25 māhiṣmatī.

Mākanda :

Mākanda[213] n. *Med.* 81.38 nagarabheda ; *Śs* 177.5.

Mālaka :

Mālaka m. n. *LŚca* 111:9 grāmāntara.

Mandasor in Malwa :

Daśapura n. *AS* 132.263 pattana.

Mathurā :

Mathurā f. *AS* 97.623 purī ; *KDK* 10.20 ; *TŚ* 32.15 ; *LŚDur* 6.13 comm. nagaraviśeṣa , *KS* 31.4 mathurām śvo gantāram ; *ŚR* 52.26 ; *UNv* 9.1 nagarī ; *Vaij* 159.12 madhurā.

210. Comm. : 'Vidarbhe kuṇḍina-nagare jāyate'.
211. *MW* 823, identifies Muraṇḍa with Ptolemy's Maroundai.
212. K. A. Nilakanaha Sastri observes : "Their (i.e. Haihayas') early capital was at Māhiṣmatī, which has been identified by Pargitar with a rocky island of Māndhāta and by others with a town named Maheshwar on the northern bank of the Narmadā within the boundaries of the Indore State," *ANM* 18 ; see also *GD* 120 and *Ragh.* 6.43.
213. *Apte* and *MW* mention it as a city on the Ganges.

Madhurā f. *Abhc* 133.978 ; *KDK* 10.20 ; *Med.* 147.194 nagarībhid ; *ŚR* 56.26 ; *Śs* 277.9 nagarībhid ; *Auṇ* 25.258 ; *Vaij* 37.49 ' madhye tu Śūrasenānāṁ Madhurā nāma vai purī ' ; 359.11 mathurā.

Madhūpaghna n. *Abhc* 133.978 ; *KDK* 10.20 ; *TŚ* 32.15 ; *ŚR* 52.27.

Madhūśikā f. *Vaij* 159.11 madhurā.

Mithilā :

Mithilā f. *KDK* 6.23 ; *UNv* 11.13 purī ; *Auṇ* 30.312 nagarībheda ; *Abhc* 132.975 ; *TŚ* 32.15.

Videhā f. *Abhc* 132.975 ; *TŚ* 32.14.

Vedipur f. *KDK* 10.18.

Monghyr :

Mudgala m. *ŚN* 738 (pl.).

Narwar, the capital of Nala :

Niṣadhā f. *Abhc* 133.980 nalasya pūḥ ; *KDK* 11.26 purī nalasya.

Nasik :

Pañcavaṭī f. *Śs* 91.19.

Rāmāśrama m. *ibid.*

Patna :

Kusumapura[214] n. *Abhc* 133.976.

Pāṭaliputra n. *Abhc* 133.976.

Pāṭaliputraka n. *KDK* 10.18 ; *TŚ* 32.16.

Pura n. *AS* 36.450 pāṭaliputra ; *TŚ* 219.364 ' dehe pāṭalīputre ca puram ' ; *Med.* 137.58 pāṭaliputra ; *Śs* 257.3.

Puṣpapura[215] n. *KDK* 10.18 pāṭaliputra ; *TŚ* 32.16.

Puṇtāmbe :

Puṇyastambha n. *KS* 2.5.

Rajgir :

Rājagṛha[216] n. *KDK* 11.26.

214. Cf. *Mu.* 2. : ' Kusumapurābhiyogaṁ pratyanudāsīno rākṣasaḥ '.

215. Cf. *Ragh.* 6.24 : ' netrotsavaṁ puṣpapurāṅganānām'.

216. *GD* 165 : 1. Raggir, the ancient capital of Magadha ; 2. Rajagiri on the north bank of Bias in the Punjab, the capital of Aśvapati, King of Kekaya and grandfather of Bharata'.

Ramnagar, twenty miles west of Bareli in Rohilkhand :

Ahicchatra n. *Abhc* (m. pl.) 130.960 pratyagratha.
Pratyagratha n. *ibid.*

Sahet-Mahet :

Dharmapattana[217] n. *TŚ* 32.13.
Śrāvantī f. *TŚcś* 32.13.
Śrāvastī[218] f. *TŚ* 32.13.

Saudāminī :

Saudāminī f. *NS* 92.20.

Sāya :

Sāya n. *DNca* 8.51 sāyaṁ Mahārāṣṭradeśe pattanaviśeṣaḥ / kecit tu sāyaṁdūra iti caturakṣaraṁ nāma pattanabhedavācakamāhuḥ.

Siddhapūr :

Sārasvata[219] n. *KDK* 11.25 ' atha siddhapuram punaḥ sārasvatam '.

Shonitpur :[220]

Umāvana n. *Abhc* 133.977 ; *KDK* 11.23 devīkoṭṭo vāṇapuraṁ koṭīvarṣam umāvanam '.
Uṣāvana n. *TŚ* 32.17 ' koṭivarṣamuṣāvanam '.
Koṭivarṣa n. *TŚ* 32.17 ; *KDK* 11.23.
Devīkoṭa m. *Abhc* 133.977 ; *TŚ* 32.17.
Devīkoṭṭa m. *KDK* 11.24.
Devīkoṭṭha m. *TŚcś* 32.17.
Bāṇapura n. *Abhc* 133.977 ; *TŚ* 32.17 ṣoṇitapura.
Vā(vā)ṇapura n. *KDK* 11.23 ; *TŚcś* 32.17.
Soṇitapura n. *Abhc* 133.977 ; *KDK* 11.24 ; *TŚ* 32.17.

Sylhet :

Śrīhaṭa m. *KDK* 7.26.
Śrīhaṭṭa m. *KDK* 7.26.
Harikeli m. *KDK* 7.26.

217. *GD.* 56 : ' 1. Śrāvasti or the present village of Sahetmahet—was the capital of North Kośala. 2. Calicut,

218. For Śrāvasti see *MW* 1098.1 and *GD* 189.

219. Sārasvata, acc. to the *Kalpadrukośa* appears to be another name of Siddhapur in the Ahmedabad district. Dey, however, records a town called Sārsavata or Sārasvatapura and observes that it was situated on the north-west of Hastināpura and that it was the capital of Bīravarman of the Jaiminībhārata.

220. See *GD* 189.

Tamluk :

Tamālikā f. *TŚ* 31.11 tāmalipta.
Tamālinī f. *Abhc* 133.979 ; *KDK* 11.28 tāmralipta.
Tāmalipta n. *KDK* 11.28 ; *Abhc* 133.979 ; *TŚ* 31.11 ; *ŚR* 52.27.
Tāmaliptī f. *Abhc* 133.979 ; *TŚ* 31.11 ; Tāmlipta ; *ŚR* 52.28 tāmalipta.
Dāmalipta n. *Abhc* 133.979 ; *KDK* 11.27 ; *ŚR* 52.27 tāmralipta.
Viṣṇugṛha n. *Abhc* 133.979.
Viṣṇupū f. *KDK* 11.27.
Velākula n. *KDK* 11.28 ; *TŚ* 31.11 tāmalipta.
Stambapū f. *Abhc* 133.979 tāmalipta ; *KDK* 11.28 ; *ŚR* 52.27.

Tewar :

Cedinagarī[221] f. *Abhc* 132.975 tripurī ; *KDK* 10.19 *tripurī.*

Ujjain :

Avantikā f. *KDK* 11.22 ; *Abhc* 132.976.
Avantī f. *Auṇ* 136.148 nagarībheda.
Ujjayanī f. *KDK* 11.22 ; *TŚcś* 32.16.
Ujjayinī f. *TŚ* 32.16 ; *KDK* 11.22 ; *Abhc* 132.975.
Puṣpakaraṇḍinī f. *Abhc* 132.976 ; *KDK* 11.22.
Viśālā f. *Abhc* 132.976 ; *KDK* 11.22 ; *TŚ* 32.16 ; *Med.* 168.133 Ujjayinī ; *UNv* 19.4 Ujjayinī.

Vāraṇāvata :

Vāraṇāvata[222] n. *Vaij* 159.17.

Yoginīpura :

Yoginīpura n. *KDK* 14.25.

221. *GD* 48 : ' Cedi was also called Tripuri from its capital now called Tewar, six miles from Jabalpore.'
222. *MW* 944.1 : ' N. of a town (situated on the Ganges at a distance of 8 days' journey from Hastināpura'.

Index of Geographical Names in Sanskrit

Agnihotragṛha, 291
Aṅga, 255
Aṅgadvīpa, 271
Aṅgāritā, 280
Añjana, 279
Adrirāja, 274
Adrirāṭ, 274
Adhṛṣyā, 280
Adhobhuvana, 253
Adhvagā, 282
Anāryadeśa, 255
Anūpa, 264
Antarvedi, 258
Antarvedī, 258
Aparagandhika, 269
Abdhinagarī, 293
Ambaṣṭha, 263
Ayodhyā, 291
Ayomukha, 271
Arjunī, 281
Ardhagaṅgā, 285
Ardhajāhnavī, 285
Arbuda, 273
Avantikā, 298
Avantigā, 288
Avantī, 298
Avimuktaka, 292
Aṣṭāpada, 275
Asiknī, 282
Asta, 280
Astādri, 280
Ahicchatra, 297

Ācāravedī, 254
Ātreyī, 280
Ānandavana, 292
Ānarci, 254
Ānartta, 259
Āndhra, 254, 268
Ābhīra, 259
Āryāvarta, 254
Ārṣabha, 271
Āṣāḍha, 276

Ikṣu, 290
Ikṣūdaka, 290
Ikṣvāku, 259
Induprastha, 293
Indujā, 286
Indrakīla, 277
Ilāvṛta, 253
Iṣīka, 260

Ugraśekharā, 282
Ujjayanī, 298
Ujjayanta, 274
Ujjayinī, 298
Utkala, 265
Uttarakuru, 253
Uttarakośalā, 291
Udagadri, 274
Udac, 269
Udaya, 274
Udayādri, 274
Udīcya, 267
Udumbara, 269
Udhaya, 289
Upahālaka, 262
Umāguru, 274
Umāvana, 297
Uṣāvana, 297

Ṛkṣa, 282

Ekacakra, 293

Oḍra, 265
Oṇḍra, 264

Kaccha, 257
Kaṭāha, 272
Kanyakubja, 261, 294
Kanyakubjā, 294
Kanyākubja, 294
Kapiladhārā, 270
Kapiśā, 285
Kampilla, 260
Kamboja, 254
Karatoyā, 284
Karahāṭa, 261
Karṇapurī, 292
Karṇapūr, 292
Karṇikācala, 277
Kalaśodadhi, 290
Kaliṅga, 260
Kaliṅgaputrī, 289
Kaśmīra, 261
Kāka, 272
Kākasthala, 260
Kāñcanagiri, 277
Kāñcī, 260, 293
Kānykubja, 261, 294
Kāmarū, 254
Kāmarūpa, 254
Kāmpilya, 260
Kāmpilla, 260
Kāmboja, 254
Kārakukṣīya, 266
Kārūṣa, 257
Kāliñjara, 276
Kālindī, 290
Kālodaka, 290
Kāverī, 285
Kāśi, 292
Kāśikā, 292
Kāśī, 261, 292
Kāśmīra, 261
Kāsi, 292
Kāsī, 261
Kimpuruṣa, 253
Kirātī, 282
Kīkaṭa, 268
Kīra, 261
Kukura, 253
kuṅkaṇa, 262

Kuja, 262
Kuñja, 276
Kuṭila, 282
Kuṇāla, 262
Kuṇḍina, 294
Kuṇḍinapura, 294, 295
Kuṇḍinī, 295
Kuṇḍīna, 295
Kuntala, 262
Kuberācala, 275
Kumāra, 271, 275
Kumāraka, 271
Kumārasū, 282
Kumārī, 271, 285
Kumālaka, 267
Kuru, 268
Kurukṣetra, 268
Kurukhaṇḍa, 253
Kurujāṅgala, 262
Kuruvarṣa, 268
Kulakālaka, 262
Kulya, 262
Kuśadvīpa, 272
Kuśasthala, 294
Kuśasthalī, 258, 293
Kuṣaṭa, 262
Kusumapura, 296
Kuṇāla, 262
Kṛṣṇā, 285
Ketumāla, 253, 269
Kedāra, 270, 276
Kerala, 264
Kesara, 279
Kailāsa, 275
Koṅkaṇa, 262
Koṭivarṣa, 297
Koṭīvarṣa, 297
Kodaṇḍa, 261
Kośala, 265
Kośalā, 291
Kosala, 265
Kosalā, 291
Kolsalānadī, 284
Kauṅkaṇa, 262
Kauñja, 276
Kaupilya, 260
Kaupilla, 260
Kauśa, 294
Kauśambī, 294
Kauśikī, 285
Krathakaiśika, 256
Kruṅ, 276
Kruñca, 276
Kroñca, 272
Krauñca, 272, 276, 277
Kṣira, 290
Kṣirābdhi, 290
Kṣiroda, 290

Kharambhara, 257
Khaśa, 261
Khasa, 261
Khāpagā, 282

Gaṅgā, 282
Gajasāhvaya, 294
Gajāhva, 293
Gajāhvaya, 293
Gaṇaparvata, 275
Gaṇḍakī, 282
Gandinī, 282
Gandhamādana, 274
Gandhavatī, 293
Gayā, 270, 293
Garta, 260
Gādhipura, 294
Gādhipū, 294
Gāndhāra, 261
Girisāra, 276
Girīśa, 274
Gotamī, 284
Godā, 284
Godāvarī, 284
Gonarda, 266
Gomatī, 254
Golā, 284
Gauḍa, 256
Gauḍanīvṛt, 256
Gautamī, 284
Gaurī, 286
Grāmaṇikula, 271

Gharghara, 284
Ghargharikā, 284

Cakravāṭa, 273
Cakravāla, 273
Caṇḍa, 274
Caṇyā, 292
Candangiri, 276
Candanā, 287
Candanādri, 276
Candanī, 281
Candrakā, 282
Candrabhāgā, 282
Candrikā, 282
Camatkārapura, 291
Campakadvīpa, 272
Campā, 292
Campopalakṣaṇa, 256
Caramācala, 280
Caramādri, 280
Carmaṇvatī, 281
Cakragira, 271
Citraka, 257
Citrakūṭa, 279
Citrā, 282
Cīna, 257
Cīnaka, 257
Cedi, 257
Cedinagarī, 298
Caidya, 257
Coḍa, 257
Cola, 257

Jakuṭa, 276
Jambu, 284
Jambū, 271
Jambudvīpa, 271
Jambūnadī, 284
Jarāsandhapura, 291
Jalabālaka, 280
Jalavāla, 280

Jahnu, 271
Jahnukanyā, 282
Jahnutanyā, 282
Jāṅgala, 266
Jāla, 271
Jālandhara, 260
Jāhnavī, 283
Jitvarī, 292
Jīvaṁjīva, 275

Jharjhara, 284

Ṭakka, 255
Ṭarka, 255

Ḍahāla, 257
Ḍāhala, 257
Ḍāhāla, 257

Tapanātmajā, 289
Tapanī, 289
Tapaḥsthalī, 292 (= Benares) add *KDK* 10.20 ; *TŚ* 32.15
Tapinī, 289
Tapodhana, 292
Tapovaṭa, 256
Tamasā, 289
Tamālikā, 298
Tamālinī, 298
Tarjika, 265
Tāpi, 289
Tāpī, 289, 290
Tāmalipta, 298
Tāmalipti, 298
Tārjika, 265
Tārṇa, 273
Tārṇasauma, 273
Tīra, 256
Tīrabhukti, 268
Tīrtharājī, 292
Tuṅgabhadrā, 280
Turuṣka, 269
Tuṣāra, 255
Taitula, 260
Tokṣāra, 268
Trikakud, 279
Trikala, 276
Trikūṭa, 279
Trigarta, 260
Trigrataka, 260
Tridaśadīrghikā, 283
Tridivā, 289
Tripathagā, 283
Tripurī, 293
Trimārgagā, 283
Trimukuṭa, 279
Trisrotas, 283
Traipura, 257

Dakṣiṇācala, 276
Dakṣiṇāpatha, 258
Daṇḍaka, 264
Dadhi, 290
Darada, 258
Dardura, 278
Daśapura, 258, 295
Daśārṇa, 264
Daśārha, 258, 293
Daśeraka, 266
Dāmalipta, 298
Dārada, 267
Dārdara, 272
Dinakarātmajā, 290
Dinamūrdhan, 274
Dihaṇḍa, 261
Dugdha, 290
Dṛṣadvatī, 282
Devasindhu, 283
Devīkoṭa, 297
Devīkoṭṭa, 297
Devīkoṭṭha, 297
Draviḍa, 258
Drāmiḍa, 258
Drāviḍa, 258
Drāviḍaka, 258
Droṇī, 258
Dvārakā, 270, 293
Dvāravatī, 270, 293
Dvāravatīdvīpa, 271
Dvārikā, 293

Dhanadāvāsa, 275
Dhanvan, 266
Dharmakṣetra, 268
Dharmadravī, 283
Dharmapattana, 297

Nagapati, 275
Nandinī, 283
Narabhū, 253
Narmadā, 286
Nāgaloka, 253
Nāgāṅga, 294
Nāgāhva, 294
Nābhīda, 259
Nāra, 272
Nicchavi, 268
Niṣadha, 265
Niṣadhā, 296
Nīla, 278
Nīlāñjasā, 286
Nṛgālika, 269
Nepāla, 264
Naila, 253
Naiṣadha, 275
Pañcavaṭī, 296
Pañcāla, 266
Paṭaccara, 254
Pathyā, 287
Padra, 265
Pampā, 286
Payomaya, 290
Payoṣṇī, 287
Parāga, 278
Parācala, 273
Parhoḷadurga, 270, 278
Pallava, 260
Pavitrā, 283
Pāñcāla, 266
Pāṭaliputra, 296
Pāṭaliputraka, 296
Pātāla, 258
Pārada, 265

Pārasika, 265
Pārasikaka, 265
Pārasīkakula, 272
Pārā, 286
Pārāvatī, 286
Pāribhadra, 277
Pāriyātra, 280
Pāriyātraka, 280
Pāriyātrika, 280
Pārī, 286
Picchila, 287
Pitṛirtha, 270
Puṇḍra, 256
Puṇḍralakṣaṇā, 256
Puṇyabhū, 254
Puṇybhūmi, 254
Puṇyastambha, 296
Puṇyā, 283
Puraṁdara, 283
Pura, 296
Purañjaka, 266
Purīśreṣṭhā, 292
Puṣkara, 271
Puṣkaradvīpa, 272
Puṣkariṇī, 271, 287
Puṣpakaraṇḍaka, 270
Puṣpakaraṇḍinī, 298
Puṣpapura, 296
Pūgā, 287
Pūrṇā, 287
Pūrvagaṅgā, 286
Pūrvagandhika, (Apara°) 253
Pūrvadeśa, 258
Pūrvādri, 274
Pṛthu, 266
Pratyagratha, 297
Pratyanta, 255
Prabhāsa, 270
Prayāga, 270, 291
Prasravaṇa, 277
Prāgjālika, 254
Prāgjyotiśa, 254
Prācya, 258, 265
Prājāpatya, 291
Plakṣa, 272

Phalgu, 287
Phālgunika, 265

Bartarūka, 281
Barbara, 255
Barbarī, 255
Barhiṇa, 271
Bāṇapura, 297
Bāṇā, 281
Bārāṇasi, 292
Bāhudā, 281
Bāhlika, 255
Bāhlīka, 255
Bṛhadgṛha, 257
Brahmaputra, 281
,, putrī, 288
Brahmavedi, 254
Brahmāvarta, 256

Bhadra, 253
Bhadrāśva, 253
Bharata, 270
Bhavānīguru, 275
Bhāgī, 283
Bhāgīrathī, 283
Bhāṇḍira, 270
Bhārata, 259
Bhāratavarṣa, 259
Bhāryāru, 273
Bhīmopalā, 284
Bhīṣmasū, 283
Bhūbhṛdrāja, 275
Bhogavatī, 283
Bhoja, 269

Magadha, 263
Magadhāhvaya, 263
Magha, 272
Maṇisānu, 277
Matsya, 264
Mathurā, 295
Madra, 264
Madhumata, 261
Madhurā, 296.
Madhūpaghna, 296
Madhūṣikā, 296
Madhya, 263
Madhyadeśa, 263
Madhyama, 263
Manthodadhi, 290
Mandara, 277
Mandāra, 277
Mandākinī, 283
Maru, 266, 277
Marubhū, 266
Marulā, 286
Malada, 264
Malaya, 264, 277
Malayadvīpa, 272
Malayācala, 277
Mahākāra, 264
Mahāmalaya, 272
Mahārāṣṭra, 264
Mahālaya, 270
Mahāśmaśāna, 292
Mahita, 275
Mahiṣmat, 264
Mahī, 285
Mahendra, 276
Mahodaya, 294
Mākanda, 295
Māthura, 264
Māla, 272
Mālaka, 295
Mālatī, 285
Mālaya, 272
Mālava, 264
Mālikā, 285
Mālinī, 283, 292
Mālyavat, 277
Māhāmalaya, 272
Māhiṣmatī, 295
Māhī, 285
Mithilā, 268, 296
Mudgaraka, 265
Mudgala, 296
Muraṇḍa, 263, 295

Murandalā, 286
Muralā, 286
Mekala, 280
Mekalakanyakā, 286
Mekalakanyā, 286
Mekhala, 269, 280
Mekhalakanyakā, 286
Mekhalādrijā, 286
Menakāprāṇeśa, 275
Menādhava, 275
Meru, 277
Merugaṇḍa, 278
Maina, 272
Maināka, 276
Mokṣa, 277
Mlecchamaṇḍala, 255
Mlecchadeśa, 255

Yadu, 258
Yamabhaginī, 290
Yamaśvasṛ, 290
Yamī, 290
Yamunā, 289, 290
Yavadvīpa, 273
Yavana, 255
Yugandhara, 266
Yoginīpura, 298
Yaudheya, 266, 269

Rajataprastha, 275
Rajatādri, 275
Ratnasānu, 277
Ramyaka, 253
Rasātala, 253
Rahasyā, 287
Rākā, 287
Rājagṛha, 296
Rāḍha, 256
Rāḍhā, 256
Rāmāśrama, 296
Rāsnā, 287
Ṛkṣa, 278
Revā, 286
Raivata, 274
Raivataka, 274
Rohaṇa, 273
Rauhiṇeya, 278

Laṅkā, 295
Lampāka, 295
Lavaṇa, 285, 291
Lavaṇā, 285
Lavaṇārṇava, 291
Lavaṇoda, 291
Lāṭa, 259
Lāvaṇa, 291
Lokāntādri, 274
Lokāloka, 274
Lomapāda, 268, 292
Lomapādapurī, 292
Lohita, 281
Lohitya, 291
Lauhitya, 281

Vaṅga, 256
Vatsapattana, 294
Vanamālinī, 270
Vanāyu, 269
Vanārasī, 292
Varaṇāsī, 292
Varāṇasa, 261
Varāṇasi°sī, 292
Varāha, 273
Varāhadvīpa, 273
Varuṇā, 289
Varendrī, 256
Varṇu, 269, 289
Vartani, 258
Vartarūka, 281
Varvara, 255
Varṣa, 259, 271
Vahlika, 255
Vahlīka, 255
Vāṇapura, 297
Vāraṇasī, 292
Vāraṇāvata, 298
Vāraṇāsī, 292
Vārāṇasa, 261
Vārāṇasī, 292
Vārāha, 273
Vā(Bā)ṇapura, 297
Vāsiṣṭhā, 284
Vāsiṣṭhī, 284
Vāhika, 255
Vāhīka, 255
Vāhlika, 255
Vahlīka, 255
Viṭa, 279
Vidarbha, 256, 295
Vidarbhā, 295
Videha, 268
Videhā, 296
Vidyutvat, 279
Vinaśana, 268
Vindhya, 280
Vindhyādri, 280
Vipāś, 281
Vipāśā, 281
Vipula, 277, 280
Vimalādri, 274
Viyadāpagā, 283
Viśālā, 298
Viṣṇugṛha, 298
Viṣṇupadi, 283
Viṣṇupadī, 283, 293
Viṣṇupū, 298
Vṛka, 266
Vṛtra, 280
Vṛddhanagara, 291
Veṅkaṭa, 279
Veṅkāṭādri, 279
Veṇi, 289
Veṇī, 269, 289
Vetravatī, 281
Vedipara, 264
Vedipur, 296
Venna, 289
Velākūla, 298
Vaitaraṇi, 288
Vaitaraṇī, 288
Vaidyuta, 278
Vaidyutvata, 273

Vrata, 269, 273

Śaka, 268
Śaktimat, 278
Śakvarī, 287
Śaṅkhadvīpa, 272
Śatadru, 288
Śatadrū, 289
Śatahrada, 267
Śatruṁjaya, 274
Śabara, 255
Śamanasvaśṛ, 290
Śamasthalī, 258
Śambara, 278
Śambhupurī, 293
Śarāvatī, 288
Śarkarā, 267
Śāka, 268
Śāketa, 291
Śākhi, 269
Śākhin, 269
Śārṅgavata, 268
Śālmali, 273, 288
Śālmalī, 273, 288
Śārva, 267
Śāstraśilpin, 261
Śitadru, 288
Śitadrū, 289
Śivapurī, 292
Śivapū, 292
Śivaliṅta, 292
Śīghrā, 288
Śiprā, 288
Śītala, 253
Śuktimat, 278
Śutudrī, 289
Śūrasena, 268
Śaibyā, 289
Śoṇa, 288
Śoṇitapura, 297
Śaubha, 291
Śyāma, 290
Śrāvantī, 297
Śrāvastī, 297
Śrīkaṇṭha, 297
Śveta, 279
Śvetadvīpa, 273
Śvaita, 253

Saṁyaminī, 292
Sadānīrā, 284
Sandhyā, 288
Saptagodāvaram, 184
Samataṭa, 256
Samasthalī, 258
Sambhāla, 268
Sarayu or Sarayū, 284
Sarasvatī, 283, 288
Saridvarā, 283
Sarpis, 291
Sarvarasa, 267
Sahya, 278
Sāketa, 291
Sāya, 297
Sārasvata, 267, 295, 297
Siṁha, 279
Siṁhala, 271
Siddhagā, 283
Siddhapura, 295
Siddhasindhu, 283
Sindhu, 268, 284
Sindhudeśa, 268
Siprā, 288
Sītā, 283
Sutala, 279
Sudāman, 279
Sudāru, 280
Suyāmuna, 279
Sunābha, 276
Sumeru, 277
Suradīrghikā, 283
Suranimnagā, 283
Suralā, 283
Surasarit, 283
Surasaridvarā, 283
Surā, 291
Surālaya, 277
Suvela, 279
Suhma, 256
Sūryajā, 290
Sūryatanayā, 290
Sūryaputrī, 290
Sūryātmajā, 290
Sṛprā, 288
Setuja, 267
Saitavāhinī, 281
Saitā, 281
Saira, 266
Somatīrtha, 270
Somabhavā, 286
Somodbhavā, 286
Saudāminī, 297
Saumerava, 253
Saurāṣṭra, 267
Saurī, 290
Sauvīra, 267
Stambapū, 298
Sthaura, 264
Sphaṭikācala, 275
Svargigā, 283
Svargigiri, 277
Svargiri, 277
Svarṇadvīpa, 273
Svarṇadī, 283
Svarṇādri, 277
Svarnadī, 283
Svarvāpī, 283
Svaḥ gā, 283
Svādu, 291
Svaita, 253

Haraśekharā, 283
Harādri, 275
Harikeli, 297
Harigṛha, 293
Harivarṣa, 253
Hariścandrapura, 291
Hastina, 294
Hastinapura, 294
Hastināpura 294
Hastinī, 294
Hastinīpura, 294

Hastipura, 294
Hahāla, 257
Hāstina, 294
Hāstinapura, 294
Himanātha, 275
Himaja, 276
Himavat, 275
Himācala, 275
Himādri, 275
Himālaya, 275
Hiraṇmaya, 253
Hiraṇyanābha, 276
Hiraṇyabāhu, 288
Hiraṇyavāha, 288
Huliṅga, 259
Hūṇa, 259
Hūna, 259
Hṛṣīkeśa, 271
Hemakuḍya, 259
Hemakūṭa, 275
Hemādri, 277
Haimakūṭa, 253
Haimavata, 259
Haimavatī, 283
Haihayapū, 295

Index of Geographical Names in English

For Sanskrit Names see the Index of Geographical Names in Sanskrit.

Abu, 273
Adam's Peak, (in Ceylon), 273
Afghanistan, 254
Allahabad, 254, 270, 291
Alwar, 291
Anandapura, 291
Andhra, 254
Assam, 254

Balkh, 255
Barānagar, 291
Barberians, the country of the, 255
Benares, 292
Bengal, 255
Berar, 256
Betwa, 281
Bias, 281
Bundelkhand, 257

Ceylon, 271
Chakranagar, 293
Chambal, 281
Chanderi, 293
Chautang, 282
China, 257
Chinab, 282
Conjeevaram, 293
Coromandal Coast, 257
Cutch, 257

Dardistan, 257
Deccan, 258
Delhi, 298

Eastern Mountain, the, 274

Gaṇḍak, 282
Ganges, 282
Ganges and Yamunā, the tract between, 258
Girnar, 274
Gogra, 284
Gujarat, 259
Gujarat, region near, 259
Gujarat, southern, 259
Gumti, 254

Hindukush, 275

India, 259
India, eastern part of, 258
Indua, 284

Jalandhar, 260

Kaimur range, 275
Kanauj, 294
Kandahar, 261
Kasai, 285
Kashmir, 261
Kosam, 294

Lahore, region near, 263
Lamghan, 295
Lamghan district, 263
Lun, 285

Maheshwar, 295
Malabar coast, the, 264
Malva, 264
Mandeasor, in Malva, 295
Monghyr, 296

Narwar, 265, 296
Nasik, 296
Nepal, 265
Nilgiri hills, the, 278

Orissa, 265

Panjkor, 286
Patna, 296
Persia, 265
Punjab, 266
Punjab, the eastern, 266
Punṭambe, 296

Rajgir, 296
Rajputana, 266
Ramnagar, 297
Rohilkhand, 266

Sabarmati, 287
Sahet-Mahet, 297
Saurashtra, 267
Siddhapur, 297
Shonitpur, 297
Sindh, 267
Sona or Sone, 288
Suleman renage in the Punjab, 279
Sumatra, 273
Sutlej, 288
Sylhet, 297

Tamluk, 298
Tartary, 268
Telingana, 268
Tewar, 298
Thaneshwar district, 268
Tirhut, 268
Tukhara, 268

Ujjain, 298

Vindhya : name of a country near, 269

Western mountain, the, 280

Yarkand, 290

REVIEWS

Srī Sarabhendra Vaidya Ratnāvali. Edited by Shri A. Krishnaswamy Mahadick, Rao Saheb, B.A., Tanjore, Saraswatī Mahāl Series No. 49, Published by Shri S. Gopalan. B.A., B.L., Tanjore, 1952. Price Rs. 10/-.

Śrī Śarabhendra Vaidya Ratnāvali is a compilation in the subject of Indian Medicine giving a gist of a number of compilations in Marāṭhī. From the arrangement and the classification, we think that the Editor has taken great pains and care in bringing out the publication. The preface and the foreword state that the contents of the book are the gist of the prescriptions, proposed for the betterment of diseased persons in the Hospital of the Rājā Sarfoji II (1798-1832) of Tanjore. Rājā Sarfoji II had established an institute for research in medicines called by the name of " Dhanwantari Mahāl " where, even the English Doctors were working in perfect harmony with the Vaidyas. The Rājā was well versed in many languages and he took a deep interest in medicine.

The prescriptions were versified by the Court Pandits in Tamil and those were classified into 18 volumes like—Maternity and children treatment, Eye, Nose, Ear and Throat treatment, etc. From these 18 volumes these récipes have been compiled in one book-form and these are about five to six thousand. After this, these selected récipes were translated into Marāṭhī from Tamil, for the Maharashtrian subjects and for the King himself. In brief, this took the form of the King's pocket book of prescriptions which is now made available to the public.

This work of Āyurveda is mainly divided into 14 heads *viz.* cūrṇa varga, Lehya varga, Kāḍhā varga, Taila varga, Loṇī, Meṇa and Ghṛta varga and so on. Though outwardly the preparations seem to be very simple, yet it is very difficult in its actual making. There is one chapter which describes about the Śodhana and Māraṇa of the metals like gold, silver, zinc, tin and lead, etc. This preparation of metals is more difficult than the preparation of decoctions, Ghṛtas, etc. In brief, we can say that this medical work records different kinds of preparations and the diseases in which they are efficacious.

In the end, a disease appendix as well as a list of medicines, with their equivalents in Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil and English is appended. Tables of weights, measurements, different instruments, and methods of metal reducing to finest dust are also added. Some of the words and coloquial terms current in Tanjore region at that time are described in a separate appendix, at the end of the book.

Owing to various classifications, lists and medical vocabulary, the work has become a very helpful guide for a medical man as well as for a common reader.

The readers, who are not interested in medicine can benefit themselves by reading the peculiar mode of old Marāṭhī language which is very interesting. For a linguist, it is a valuable treasure, which he can use for his own purpose.

Though, all the récipes were experimented for the patients in the hospital before a century and a half, yet in modern age also, the récipes should be used to see the medical results. If the récipes show a good results, then the work will mean something more than a matter of historical value.

V. A. BEDEKAR

The Etymologies of Yāska. By SIDDHESHWAR VARMA, with the assistance of BHIM DEV SHASTRI, Vishveshvaranand Indological Series No. 5. Hoshiarpur, 1953, pp. xii, 248.

It is now generally recognised that for a proper understanding of the Ṛgveda, it is also necessary to take into account the indigenous attempts towards Vedic interpretation. Though the Nirukta of Yāska is one of the important contributions to Vedic exegesis which old Indian tradition has preserved for us, it was once customary to brush aside the testimony of Yāska as fanciful and ridiculous. Prof. VARMA has therefore rendered a signal service to the cause of Vedic studies by undertaking a very painstaking and scholarly examination of the etymologies of Yāska and by telling us which of these etymologies may be regarded as acceptable and which not from the stand-point of comparative philology. The present work is not a mere restatement of Yāska's etymologies, not a hasty decision on them, but a careful evaluation of Yāska's views in the light of Indo-European parallels. All things taken together, the author gives his judgment that the Nirukta may be called a treatise 'on primitive Vedic etymology'.

When one reads the etymologies of Yāska one cannot help feeling that the whole science is reduced to the following—a given number of words to be necessarily derived from a given number of verbs on the basis of the similarity of meaning or that of the letters. The bad results which arise out of such mechanism have been well demonstrated by the author on p. 19 ff. The second chapter of the book, of which these pages form a part, show in the first instance "that Yāska's etymologies had a sound scientific basis. He (*i.e.* Yāska) has evinced a considerable grasp of phonological principles which formed the background of the Vedic language." But the analysis in this chapter also reveals that "on the whole, the etymologies of Yāska are of primitive type, bearing the stamp of the age in which he lived and, consequently, showing no trace of that comparative historical outlook which crowns the achievements of modern linguistics."

The third chapter forms the basis of the whole study as it goes on to classify the etymologies of Yāska under various types such as (*i*) etymologies based on contamination, (*ii*) etymologies betraying mechanical nature, (*iii*) etymologies indicating Yāska's poverty of imagination, etc. This whole classification is based on a critical and systematic examination of the data, and it speaks volumes for the scientific outlook and the learning of the author. This chapter shows that roughly 1/6 of the etymologies of Yāska are entirely acceptable, 2/3 are primitive, and 1/3 obscure.

The fourth chapter on " Yāska and the Padakāras " was undertaken at the suggestion of Prof. Vishva Bandhu SHASTRI, and written on the basis of the material collected by Prof. Bhim Dev SHASTRI. We are extremely thankful to Prof. SHASTRI for his brilliant suggestion, for this chapter gives abundant material for further research which will lead us nearer to the correct interpretation of the Ṛgveda. The chapter first attempts to give the conventions of the Padakāra observed in the analysis of words and then a discussion of the analysis made by Yāska in the light of these conventions. Yāska knew Padapāṭha no doubt, but he was not a blind follower of the views of its author as can be seen from the few occasions on which he disagrees with the Padapāṭha.

The book includes some very useful indices like an index of words etymologised by Yāska, an index of the basic vocabulary of Yāska's etymologies, and an index of comparative linguistic vocabulary.

While trying to establish that some of the etymologies of Yāska show that he was far in advance of his times (pp. 4-6), the author gives on p. 5 the instance of *kaṇṭaka* which Yāska derives from √*kṛnt* (Nirukta 9.32. This etymology is not given in Rajwade's edition of the Nirukta with Marathi translation). This derivation shows, as it were, that Yāska was aware of the famous law of cerebralisation in OIA. But a little later while demonstrating how Yāska's etmyologies are primitive (pp. 19-22), the author cites on p. 20 the instance *daṇḍa* which Yāska derives from √*dad* and Aupamanyava from √*dam*, which according to the author, betrays the ignorance of the origin of cerebrals. It would therefore be legitimate to regard that the etymology of *kaṇṭaka* from √*kṛnt* suggested by Yāska takes no notice of cerebralisation, but is an etymology based merely on the similarity of sound and sense. Under type C (p. 36 ff.), in the classification of etymologies, are brought together words the etymologies of which show, in the opinion of the author, Yāska's poverty of imagination. Among these we fined *ṛkṣa* (p. 37) which Yāska (3.20) derives from √*ṛ*(*īr*) and √*khyā*. The etymology of Yāska may not be correct; but it should be noted that it is based on the pronunciation of *kṣ* as *khy* known also to the author of the Śatapathabrāhmaṇa (see, SCHEFTELOWITZ, *IF* 46.249, 1928). Similarly type U (p. 122 ff.) brings togeher words the etymologies of which are pronounced to be obscure. Among these one notices *nāsatyā* (p. 137), for which

three etymologies are mentioned in the Nirukta 6.13. One of these, and perhaps the one preferred by Yāska, says that *nāsatyā* are so-called as they were born of the nose (*nāsikāprabhavau babhūvatuḥ*). The author notes that according to WÜST the word is to be derived from √*nas* to associate, Indo-Eur. *nes-* to return, Gr. *néomai* 'I return home'. But H. LOMMEL has recently shown in an article contributed to Schubring Commemoration Volume[1] (pp. 29-31) that the etymology referring to the birth from nose is based on a myth given in the Bṛhaddevatā and the later Purāṇas, and that the use of the suffix *-tyo* is attested since Indo-European times for the formation of words which show origin or descent. In chapter IV, section d, are collected together words not analysed by the Padapāṭha. We may as well note that *dámūnas* has not been analysed by the Padapāṭha, as it also leaves without analysis *viśpátnī* (like *viśpáti* which is recorded on p. 172).

M. A. MEHENDALE

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in 'The Itchharam Suryaram Desai Collection' in the Library of the University of Bombay, compiled by Professor H. D. VELANKAR, M.A., Jt. Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay; 1953. Pp. 6, 340, 2. Price Rs. 25/-.

As the title of the Catalogue indicates the volume under review is a Descriptive Catalogue of the Itchharam Suryaram Desai Collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts which were presented to the Bombay University Library as a gift from the three surviving sons of Shri Itchharam. The total number of the manuscripts described is 1756 and covers the following branches of Sanskrit literature under six broad divisions, *viz.*, (*i*) Vedic Literature (1-166); (*ii*) Dharmaśāstra Literature (167-341); (*iii*) Purāṇa and Tantra (342-578); (*iv*) Kāvya (579-682); (*v*) Philosophical Literature (683-1282); and (*vi*) Scientific Literature (1283-1746). The contents of the volume are followed by the Additions (1746-1756), the Index of Works and the Index of Authors.

In compiling the present catalogue the compiler has followed the same principles on which his Catalogue of the Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts in the B.B.RA. Society, Bombay and Dr. G. V. DEVASTHALI's Catalogue of the Bhagvatsimhaji and Bhadkamkar Collections of the Bombay University Library were prepared. Even a cursory glance at the description of the manuscripts shows that the compiler has spared no pains in making the description of the manuscripts as also of the works as exhaustive and informative as possible. In a number of places he refers to the other descriptive catalogues, articles published in different journals, and occasionally even refers to the printed editions of the works under reference and to the

1 Beiträge zur indischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, Hamburg, 1951.

histories of the different branches of Sanskrit literature such as Prof. WINTERNITZ's '*History of Indian Literature*, Mm. Dr. KANE's '*History of Dharmaśāstra*', '*The History of Classical Literature*' by Dr. DAS GUPTA and DE, and the like. The collection also includes a few modern works composed after A.D. 1850. Some of these are: *Asatyamatamardana* of Vasant Maithila (No. 179), which is a refutation of Dayānanda Sarasvatī's doctrines; *Vrātyaśuddhisaṁgraha* (No. 246), a treatise on the purification of sins caused by the non-performance of the Upanayana ceremony within the prescribed period; *Strīpunarvivāhaśāstrārtha* (No. 263) by Rājārāmaśāstrin; *Vidyālaharī* (No. 634), a short poem by one Rāmanātha, composed in śaka 1852; and the *Mithyācāraprahasana* (No. 663), a farce composed by Vaidyanātna in saṁvat 1914. Like these modern works there are also some modern manuscripts written after A.D. 1850.

The importance of the Descriptive Catalogues need not be emphasised. It is needless to say how valuable such catalogues are to the students of Sanskrit literature and particularly to the scholars who are engaged in bringing out critical editions of the Sanskrit texts—both published and unpublished—inasmuch as they supply them with the manuscript material scattered in different librarires. The authorities of the Bombay University Library as also the learned compiler of the present Catalogue deserve our gratitude for the publication of the Descriptive Catalogue of the I. S. DESAI Collection in the Bombay University Library and making it available to the public.

M. M. PATKAR

Saṅgītaratnākara of Sārṅgadeva: with two commentaries, Ed. by Pandit S. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI. The Adyar Library Series No. 43. Madras, Adyar Library, 1943-53. Four volumes. Price Rs. 9/- each.

Sangitaratnakara of Sarngadeva of the 13th century has been considered rightly as one of the greatest works on our music. Next to BHARATA's *Nāṭyaśāstra* it is taken to be the standard authority in this field. Specially with the two commentaries—KALLINĀTHA's *Kalānidhi* and SIMHABHŪPĀLA's *Sudhākara* which are included in this edition—the work attains greater clarity and significance.

The book is divided into seven chapters which have been arranged in the four volumes of the present edition as under :—

Adhyāya	*Volume*
1. Svara	I
2. Rāga	II
3. Prakīrṇaka	II
4. Prabandha	II
5. Tāla	III
6. Vādya	III
7. Nṛtya	IV

The importance of *Sangitaratnakara* is so great that almost every 'school' of musical system has claimed it as its authority; and the confusion is made worse by trying to interpret it by projecting current systems back to the 13th century.

It would be presumptuous to review—to praise it would be superfluous and to slight it would be worse than foolish—so great a work of erudition and art. I shall content myself with some remarks regarding the approach to such material and what assistance it can give us in understading our own music.

There is no doubt that *Sangitaratnakara* is a great landmark in our musical history. However, its significance can only be evaluated by a dynamic approach to historical processes, for mere cataloguing of items serves no significant purpose.

I have tried to show ("Emergence of the Drone in Indian Music," *Jl. Madras Mus. Acad.*, 1952) that a psychological dynamics of melodic music could give us a very pregnant clue to the fluctuational processes of musical forms. Therein I pointed out that one could broadly divide our musical history into two periods—the modal and dronal.

The system of music as described by SARNGADEVA belongs to the former. Its whole approach shows the absence of the drone in the chamber music of those times. We should, therefore, bear this in mind while studying this work.

Modal system itself seems to extend from Vedic (Saman) times to about the 15th century A.D. Incidentally, there seem to have been two distinct systems of Vedic chant—the Sa-type and the Ma-type and hence the term Saman. It seems possible that the latter is more ancient.* If this were so, we may find the seeds of tonic shift and the consequent influences right from Vedic times, the whole process completing itself by about the time of RAMAMATYA.[1]

In this connection it should be of particular interest to study in detail the commentaries of KALLINATHA and SIMHABHUPALA and compare them with each other and with the original. KALLINATHA is of the 14th century and SIMHABHUPALA is of the 15th century. From what I pointed out in my paper referred to, this period is one of transition and hence these commentaries gain great significance. As an instance I may cite the commentary of KALLINATHA on *Sri Raga* (Vol. II. 98).

* My thanks are due to Prof. D. R. BENDRE, D. A. V. College, Sholapur, for this information.

1. There is a reference to *tumbavina* (*tambura*?) in the Jain text *Rayapasenia sutta*, vide, AGRAWALA, V. S., Some Early References to Musical Ragas and Instruments, *Jl. Madr. Mus. Acad.*, 23.114 (1952).

THE DIRECTOR OF AG. & ... 26 AUG 1969 GOVT. OF MADRAS

Another problem which I may suggest is that of the musical scale—the śruti problem. Much has been written and discussed on this problem without much headway being made. Most of such studies are theoretical and hence once a workable premise is assumed any logical system could be built up so long as there is no internal contradiction. Again, the interpretation of old texts is not an easy matter; it is made worse if we assume that the present-day musical scales could be used for substantiating any argument regarding the nature of ancient scales. And yet *Saṅgītaratnākara* is referred to as an authority for any and every opinion one may choose to favour!

An interesting experiment suggests itself in this context. In Adhyaya 1, 3rd section, verse 10 onwards (Vol. II. 69 onwards) SARNGADEVA describes in detail the classic experiment of determining śruti values from tuning two similar harps and the progressive lowering in pitch of one, etc. Both from the original verses and the commentaries two significant aspects of the problem may be noted: 1. The 22 strings of a harp are *so tuned that between the tones of any two consecutive strings no third tone is heard.* What these ancient musicologists were talking of was obviously what we now term as the difference limen in pitch perception (of complex tones). 2. In tuning any string *care is to be taken that there is no anuraṇana*: now, I think, this term should be properly interpreted by the modern term resonance (as acousticians use it). This would mean that two consecutive strings are separated such that *they are just out of the resonance bands of each other.*

These two aspects—difference limen of pitch perception of complex tones and separation of two strings by resonance band—are very fruitful ways of approach. Further, this question naturally leads to the interval between two tones and transition between them. Alpha-phoneme theory of SANKARAN is of immense significance in this regard.

Experiments in this direction will shortly be set-up in our laboratory. (I must here remark that one of the persons responsible for the publication of this work, C. KUNHAN RAJA, does not seem to be aware of the strict physical significance of resonance and hence lands himself in a meaningless confusion. vide, the English translation of this book, Adyar Library, 1945, Volume I, 1.51).

The Adyar Library have done well in publishing this valuable work with the indispensable commentaries. Musicologists will for ever be grateful to Pandit SUBBAHMANYA SASTRI for this. With SHIVA SHARAN now as the director we may hope to have more of such publications and authoritative translations.

B. CHAITANYA DEVA

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]
1072
26 AUG 1969
GOVT. OF MADRAS, MADRAS.

DECCAN COLLEGE MONOGRAPH SERIES

1. *Panipat* 1761—By T. S. Shejwalkar. Crown 4to, pp. 141 and 9 maps. 1946. Rs. 12/-. [M 1].
2. *Anthropometric Measurements of the Marathas*—By Iravati Karve. Crown 4to, pp. 71 and 4 plates. 1948. Rs. 8/-. [M 7].
3. *Studies in the Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethnography of Gujarat*—By H. D. Sankalia (being the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures for 1944 at the University of Bombay). Crown 4to, pp. xvi + 245 and 8 maps. 1949. Rs. 15/-. [M 11].
4. *Etched Beads in India*—By M. G. Dikshit. Crown 4to, pp. viii + 79 and 19 plates. 1949. Rs. 10/-. [M 13].
5. *Report on the Excavations at Brahmapuri in Kolhapur*—By H. D. Sankalia and M. G. Dikshit. Crown 4to, pp. xvi + 154 + 37 plates. 1952. Rs. 30/-. [M 15].
6. *Stone Age and Pleistocene Chronology in Gujarat*—By F. E. Zeuner. Crown 4to, pp. 46 + 11 plates. 1950. Rs. 8/-. [M 17].
7. *Phonemics of Old Tamil*—By C. R. Sankaran. Crown 4to, pp. vi + 71 + 2 plates. 1951. Rs. 8/–. [M 18].
8. *Anthropometric Measurments of Mahārāṣtra*—By I. Karve and V. M. Dandekar. Crown 4to, pp. vi + 134 + 2 maps + 24 plates. 1951. Rs. 12/-. [M 20].
9. *Nagpur Affairs*—(Selections from the Menavali Daftar)—By T. S. Shejwalkar. Royal 8vo, pp. lv + 450. 1954. Rs. 15/-. [M 25].
10. *Godavari Palaeolithic Industry*—By H. D. Sankalia. Demi 4to, pp. ii + 59 + 49 figures. 1952. Rs. 12/-. [M 28].
11. *Kinship Organisation in India*—By Iravati Karve. Crown 4to, pp. x + 304. 1953. Rs. 15/-. [M 41].
12. *High-School Students in Poona*—By I. P. Desai. Crown 4to, pp. x + 123. 1953. Rs. 10/-. [M 44].
13. *Excavations at Nasik and Jorwe*—By H. D. Sankalia and S. B. Deo Crown 4to, pp. xv + 177 + 135 plates and 94 drawings. 1954. Rs. 45/-. [M 45].

DECCAN COLLEGE DISSERTATION SERIES

1. *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada* (based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)—By G. S. Gai. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi + 232. 1946. Rs. 15/-. [D 2].
2. *Cultural History from Vāyu Purāṇa*—By D. R. Patil. Royal 8vo, pp. xviii + 348. 1946. Rs. 15/-. [D 3].
3. *Historical Grammar of Inscriptional Prakrits*—By M. A. Mehendale, Royal 8vo, pp. xi + 345. 1948. Rs. 21/-. [D 5].
4. *Juvenile Delinquency and Destitution in Poona*—By Mrs. G. N. Ruttonsha. Demi 8vo, pp. 180. Rs. 8/-. [D 6].

5. *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṁśa*—By G. V. TAGARE. Royal 8vo, pp. xviii + 454. 1948. Rs. 21/-. [D 8].

6. *Verbal Composition in Indo-Aryan*—By R. N. VALE. Royal 8vo, pp. xli + 324. 1948. Rs. 18/-. [D 9].

7. *Stone Age Cultures of Bellary*—By B. SUBBARAO. Royal 8vo, pp. viii + 62. Rs. 8/-. [D 12].

8. *Citations in Śābara Bhāṣya*—By D. V. GARGE. Royal 8vo, pp. xii + 312, 1952. Rs. 16/-. [D 19].

9. *Ṛgvedic Legends through the Ages*—By H. L. HARIYAPPA. Crown 4to, pp. xxii + 123-330. 1953. Rs. 15/-. [D 30].

10. *Evolution of Malayalam*—By A. C. SEKHAR. Crown 4to, pp. viii + 220. 1953. Rs. 16/-. [D 31].

11. *Nominal Composition in Indo-Aryan*—By G. V. DAVANE. [D 32] (*In Press*).

12. *The Judicial System of the Marathas*—By V. T. GUNE. Crown 4to, pp. xxxv + 391 + 2 maps + 1 plate. 1953. Rs. 20/-. [D 37].

13. *Linguistic Peculiarities of Jñāneśvarī* (with Index Verborum)—By M. G. PANSE. Royal 8vo, pp. xiii + 655. 1953. Rs. 20/-. [D 38].

14. *A Concordance of Sanskrit Dhātupāṭhas* (with Index of meanings)—By G. B. PALSULE. Crown 4to, pp. iv + 203. 1955. Rs. 12/-. [D 51].

15. *Pleistocene Studies in the Malaprabhā Basin*—By R. V. JOSHI. Crown 4to, pp. 116+9 plates. 1955. Rs. 15/-. [D 52].

16. *Social Differentiation and Differentiation in Emoluments*—By Y. B. DAMLE. Crown 8vo, pp. 180. 1955. Rs. 14/-. [D 57].

DECCAN COLLEGE HAND-BOOK SERIES

1. *Prehistory in India.* Four Broadcast Talks on Early Man—By F. E. ZEUNER. Crown 8vo, pp. 39 + 16 plates. 1951. Rs. 2/8. [H 22].

2. *Archaeology and Indian Universities*—By H. D. SANKALIA. Demi 8vo. pp. 17. 1952. As. 8.

3. *The Grammatical Structure of the Dravidian Languages*—By JULES BLOCH (Authorised English translation from the original French by R. G. Harshe). Demi 8vo, pp. xxxiv + 127. 1954. Rs. 6/-. [H 42).

4. *An Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism* (2nd edition)—By S. M. KATRE, Demi 8vo, pp. xvii + 148. 1954. Rs. 6/-. [H 46].

5. *Dhvanivicāra* (Marathi Phonetics)—By N. G. KALELKAR. Crown 8vo, pp. 13+194. 1955. Rs. 5/-. [H 47].

6. *Lectures in Linguistics*—By Oscar Luis CHAVARRIA-AGUILAR. Crown 8vo, pp. ix + 128. 1954. Rs. 4/-. [H 48].